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BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1904.

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NO. 38

IDEAS.

Poise is that quality that says to all comers that superiority is a thing with which you have not a speaking acquaintance.

Beauty is a veneer that is put on at so much a square inch by the beauty culturists.

Love may have been born blind, but he has had several eye openers since.

TAKE NOTICE.

A musicale under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society will be given in the Parish House next Saturday night, at 7:30. Admission 15 cents or 2 for 25 cents. Readings, vocal solos and duets. Instrumental numbers upon the piano, cornet, violin, dulcimer. A rare musical treat.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

A tremendous earthquake did great damage in Peru, South America.

Another decisive victory for the Federal forces in San Domingo is reported.

The French courts granted the appeal of Capt. Dreyfus for a revision of his trial at Rennes.

A dispatch from Vladivostok, via St. Petersburg, says that forty Japanese transports escorted by Japan's entire naval fleet have landed fully 100,000 soldiers at Fuson and Chemulpo, and it is believed that an immediate advance into Northern Korea is contemplated. The reported landing of 2,500 Japanese at Song Chin is confirmed.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

An earthquake was felt at Sevierville, Tenn.

The Senate Committee on Territories favorably reported the bill giving Alaska a delegate in Congress.

Three trains have been lost for two weeks on the "Jawbone" road, in Central Montana. Gangs of men with snow plows are trying to reach them.

The guides who will operate the push chairs at the St. Louis Exposition will be selected from the students of universities and colleges in the United States.

There is a great ice pack in the Potomac above Washington City and serious damage is apprehended if the weather gets warmer. Congress has made a small appropriation to clear the river.

A bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Gallinger to increase the salary of the President to \$75,000, Vice President to \$15,000, Speaker to \$12,000, Cabinet members to \$15,000 each, and Senators and Representatives to \$8,000 each.

Attorney General Knox has advised President Roosevelt that there is now no further bar to the payment of \$10,000,000 to the Republic of Panama for canal rights, nor to the payment of \$40,000,000 to the company owning the canal. The transfer will probably be made within thirty days.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Senator McCreary is in Frankfort for a week's visit.

Gov. Beckham has signed the bill extending the common school term to six months.

At a meeting of citizens of Magoffin county at Salyersville a resolution was adopted against the Judicial Redistricting Bill.

The Senate passed a bill substituting electrocution for hanging. The sentiment in the House is favorable to the measure, and it may become a law.

The Republican Committee of the Eleventh district has called a primary election for August 9 to nominate a candidate to succeed Congressman Hunter.

The House, by a vote of 54 to 17, passed the bill making a new judicial district of Magoffin, Floyd and Knott counties. This takes Magoffin out of the Breathitt district.

A battle is reported between moonshiners and revenue men in Knott county in which two of the lawbreakers were killed outright and one dangerously wounded.

The death rate in Louisville last week broke all former records, reaching a total of 127. Of this number twenty-three died of pneumonia and sixteen of tuberculosis.

Considerable excitement prevails in Boyle county over the recent discovery of zinc and fluor spar. A shaft is now being sunk, and it is thought the minerals will be found in paying quantities.



VISCOUNT KATSURA, THE "WASHINGTON OF JAPAN."

General Viscount Katsura, prime minister of Japan, has often been called the George Washington of his country. In 1867 he helped to overthrow the old order in Japan, and he has been a conspicuous factor in modernizing the Land of the Rising Sun. He was one of the heroes of the China-Japanese war and has been premier two years.

MEN OF AFFAIRS CONNECTED WITH PANAMA.

Liberator of Panama.

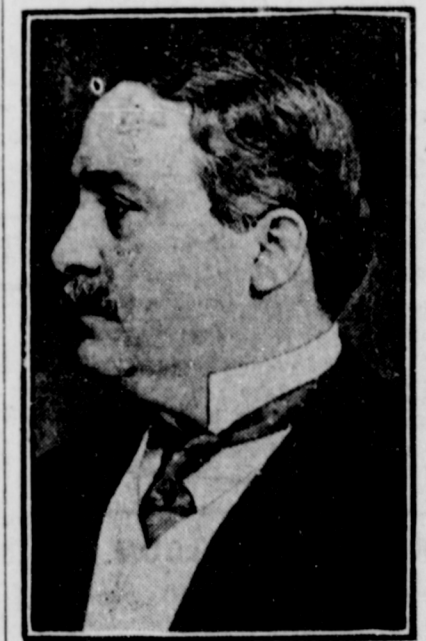
Dr. Manuel Amador, minister of finance of Panama, was the leading spirit of the movement to overthrow Colombian authority on the isthmus and establish an independent govern-



ment there. He has been called the "liberator" of Panama, who is seventy years of age, was at one time governor of the province of Panama.

First Envoy to Panama.

William Insko Buchanan, whose recent nomination as United States minister to the new republic of Panama was confirmed and then reconsidered



by the senate, is a diplomat of wide experience in South American affairs, having served six years as minister to the Argentine Republic. He is a native of Ohio and fifty years old.

Consul General to Panama.

The consulship in a Central or South American country is a position that requires a great deal of tact as well as boundless good nature, qualities which Ezekiah A. Gudger, consul general to the new republic of Panama, is said to possess in a remarkable degree. Mr. Gudger's experience at the isthmus covers a period of nearly six years, he having been appointed consul to Panama in 1897 by President McKinley, and his record in that much troubled territory has justified the

tate president's skill in selecting the right men for such places. When Panama seceded, Mr. Gudger was in this country, but President Roosevelt dispatched him at the earliest moment to his post, empowering him to deal with the new republic and giving him full instructions as to the course to be pursued. Mr. Gudger is a North Carolinian.

Minister From Panama.

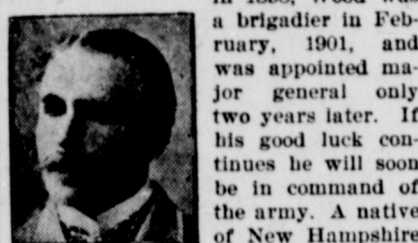
The envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Panama to the United States, M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, is not a citizen of the country he



represents, although he has resided at the isthmus for a number of years. M. Bunau-Varilla, a native of France, was educated for the army. He went to the isthmus in 1884 and for a time was director general of the canal.

General Leonard Wood.

Brigadier General Leonard Wood, who is much in the public eye just now because of the opposition to his confirmation as major general by the senate, has been a very fortunate officer. An army surgeon with the rank of captain



in 1898, Wood was a brigadier in February, 1901, and was appointed major general only two years later. If his good luck continues he will soon be in command of the army. A native of New Hampshire and but forty-three

Getting Greatest Value From Crops.

Various farm products will represent a cash value greater than current market price for the same if fed to live stock and marketed in the form of meat. This assertion is based by the Montana experiment station on the fact that during the winter of 1899 and 1900, while clover was being sold in the stock at \$5 per ton, \$7.93 was secured by the station by feeding clover to sheep. It required 11.8 pounds of clover to maintain a lamb and produce a pound of grain. One ton of clover produced 169.5 pounds of mutton, which at \$4.68 per hundredweight gave the above result.



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that combines beauty and comfort with convenience is one of our well made, easy riding buggies or surries. It is unexcelled for workmanship, durability and comfort, and will give more satisfaction for general family use than any other carriage made. Our prices are as low as can be made consistent with good workmanship and superior quality. The great number of satisfied customers that we have, and without a dissatisfied one, is proof that we can please you. Information gladly furnished.

Painting, Repairing and Rubber Tires at the lowest prices for first-class work.

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Arizona Heating and Cook Stoves and Ranges before you buy.

Try our Tinshop. Tin roofing, guttering and spouting and general repair work our specialty. Nothing but first class work.

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Our line of Furniture, Carpets and Mattings is new and our assortment large. Prices lower than city prices for the same grades.

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It's Good.

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Select Dry Goods, Notions and Ladies' Furnishings at the New Store.

Our stock is composed of exclusive patterns in Laces and Embroideries, special designs in Ladies Collars, novelties in Dry Goods, etc.

Our plan will be, not to keep a large stock, poorly selected, but a select stock constantly renewed by all the new styles and designs as fast as they come out.

Come in and see us.

Mrs. Bettie Mason,

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From the largest and best stock of guaranteed gold-filled and solid gold jewelry shown in Berea. Prices right. Call and see our line of goods.

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Is it to plan for repainting your House, Barn and other buildings with

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Sold and guaranteed by the

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Main Street, Berea, Ky.



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Will stop many from school. I can give relief by making glasses that give a twisting refraction. This is the most dangerous of eye troubles. If either of your eyes have become squinted you had better be up and looking after me at once.

I can make glasses to order in three days. Call at my home, or drop me a card, and I will call at your room.

S. MCGUIRE,

Berea,

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TIME KEEPERS.

It is sheer extravagance to buy a worthless watch. Buy a high-class timekeeper at the right price.

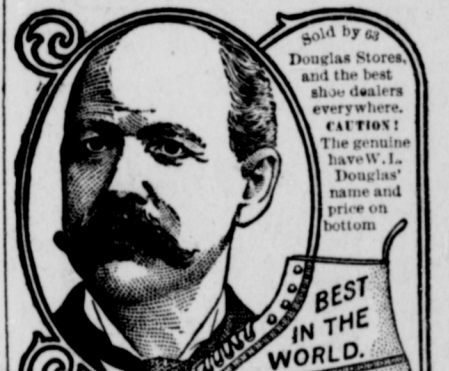
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Ours are guaranteed.

Write for catalogue or call.

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204 West Market, Lexington, Ky.



W. L. DOUGLAS

SHOES \$3.50

UNION MADE

Notice increase of sales in table below:

1898 = 1,158,796 Pairs.

1899 = 808,182 Pairs.

1900 = 1,259,754 Pairs.

1901 = 1,566,720 Pairs.

Business More Than Doubled in Four Years.

THE REASONS:

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\$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other two man-

ufacturers in the world.

W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes placed

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other makes, are found to be just as good.

They will outwear two pairs of ordinary

\$5.00 and \$6.00 shoes.

Made of the best leathers, including Patent

Corona Kid, Corona Calf, and Buffalo Kangaroo.

Van Color, Eretex and Always, Black Heads, Etc.

W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Gilt Edge Line—

cannot be equalled at any price.

Shoes by mail \$5c. extra. Catalog free.

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For sale by

R. R. COYLE, Berea

Bring your watch, clock and jewelry repair work to

W. B. Robe & Co.

(Shop over post-office)

Prices low. All work guaranteed. We have the best outfit in this end of Madison county.



There are many uses for a Shotgun or Rifle, but be sure to have one of a reliable make. The "Stevens" has been on the market since 1850 and is guaranteed for quality.

We manufacture a complete line of

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Ask your dealer for the "Stevens." There is no substitute. If you cannot obtain them let us know, and we will ship direct, express prepaid, upon receipt of price.

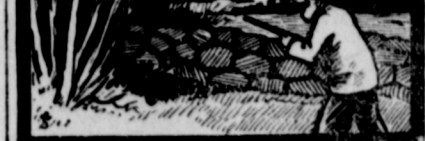
Try that new puzzle of words. It will keep you guessing until you solve it, and furnishes lots of amusement. Sent on receipt of two-cent stamp.

Address, "Puzzle Department,"

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO.,

P. O. Box 390,

Chicopee Falls, Mass.



Subscribe for The Citizen.



TWO SONNETS.

Revelation.

Once, all too short the longest summer day;
From flower to flower, abrim with hope I went,
Glad in the azure of the firmament,
Calling on Life, to haste and lead the way
To the elysium of my dreams, that lay
In some diviner hour that should be sent
Ere the day's splendor should be wholly spent,
And when the sun sank, clamored its de-
lay:
Rehold, the unknown way toward which
I pressed
My feet have trod; but I have gone astray
From that dream heaven, of which I was
no guest,
And, wandering in a labyrinth, now es-
say
To find some thornless path, where I may
rest;
So long, so long, so endless long, the day.

Sometime.

Sometime, it will not matter if the sun
Shines on June roses, or on winter's
snow,
If blue birds sing, or swallows flocking
go,
For with earth's mysteries I shall have
done,
Nor shall I even midnight tempest shun,
With serpent lightnings writhing, to and
fro,
Nor soft delights, nor craven fears shall
know,
With goal of everlasting silence won;
Then, if in Death's divine embrace, ye
see
The look of peace they wear who cease
from tears,
Breathe not, oh, breathe not faintest sigh
for me;
Let me in that consummate moment keep
My soul from memory of pain, and free
From its familiar hold, unchallenged
sleep.

—Mrs. Whitton-Stone, in Boston Budget.

THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE

By EMERSON HOUGH

Author of "The Story of the Cowboy,"
"The Girl at the Halfway House," etc.

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CHAPTER XIV.

IF THERE WERE NEED.

Time wore on in the ancient capital of England. The tramp of troops echoed in the streets, and the fleets of Britain made ready to carry her sons over the seas for wars and for adventures. The intrigues of party against party, of church against church, of parliament against king; the loves, the hates, the ambitions, the desires of all the city's hurrying thousands went on as ever. Who, then, should remember a single prisoner, waiting within the walls of England's jail? The hours wore on slowly enough for that prisoner. He had faced a jury of his peers and was condemned to face the gallows. Meantime he had said farewell to love and hope and faithfulness, even as he bade farewell to life. "Since she has forsaken me whom I thought faithful," said he to himself, "why let it end, for life is a mockery I would not live out." And thenceforth, haggard but laughing, pale but with unbroken courage, he trod on his way through his few remaining days, the wonder of those who saw him.

As for Mary Conynge, surely she had matters enough which were best kept secret in her own soul. While Lady Catharine was hoping, and praying, and dreaming and believing, even as the roses left her cheek and the hollows fell beneath her eyes, she saw about her in the daily walks of life Mary Conynge, sleek and rounded as ever. They sat at table together, and neither did the one make sign to the other of her own anxiety, nor did that other give sign of her own treachery. Mary Conynge, false guest, false friend, false woman, deceived so perfectly that she left no indication of deceit. She herself knew, and blindly satisfied herself with the knowledge, that she alone now came close into the life of "Beau" Law, the convict; "Jessey" Law, the student, the financier, the thinker; John Law, her lord and master. Herein she found the sole compensation possible in her savage nature. She had found the master whom she sought!

Into the heart of Catharine Knollys there came no mere mad selfishness of desire, yearning though she did in every fiber of her being since that first time she felt the mastering kiss of love. There was born in her soul emotion of a higher sort. The Lady Catharine Knollys prayed, and her prayer was not that her lover should die, but that he might live; that he might be free. Nor was this hope left to wither un-nourished in the mind of the high-bred and courageous English girl. Alone, with no confidant to counsel her, with no woman friend to aid her, the Lady Catharine Knollys backed her own hopes and wishes with resource and energy. There came a time, perilously late, when a faint rose showed once more in her cheek, long so worn, a faintly brighter light glowed in her deep eye.

When Sir Arthur Pembroke received a message from the Lady Catharine Knollys advising him that the latter would receive him at her home, it was left for the impulses, the hopes, the imaginings of that modest young nobleman to establish a reason for the message. Puzzling all along his rapid way in answer to the summons, Sir Arthur found the answer which best suited his hopes in the faint flush, the brightened eye of the young woman who re-
ceived him.

"Lady Catharine," he began, impetuously, "I have come, and let me hope that 'tis at last to have my answer. I have waited—each moment has been a year that I have spent away from you."

"Now, that is very pretty said."

"But I am serious."

"And that is why I do not like you."

"But, Lady Catharine!"

"I should like it better did you but continue as in the past. We have met on the Row, at the routs and drums, in the country; and always I have felt free to ask any favor of Sir Arthur Pembroke. Why could it not be always thus?"

"You might ask my very life, Lady Catharine."

"Ah, there it is! When a man offers his life, 'tis time for a woman to ask nothing."

She turned from the open window, her attitude showing an unwonted weakness and dejection. Sir Arthur still stood near by, his own face frowning and uncertain.

"Lady Catharine," he broke out at length, "for years, as you know, I have sought your favor. I have dared think that sometime the day would come when—my faith! Lady Catharine, the day has come now when I feel it my right to demand the cause of anything which troubles you. And that you are troubled is plain enough. Ever since this man Law—"

"There," cried Lady Catharine, raising her hand. "I beg you to say no more."

"But I will say more! There must be a reason for this."

The face of the young woman flushed in spite of herself, as Pembroke strode closer and gazed at her with sternness.

"Lady Catharine," said he, slowly, "I am a friend of your family. Perhaps now I may be of aid to you. Prove me, and at the last, ask who was indeed your friend."

"We have had misfortunes, we of the family of the Knollys," said Lady Catharine. "This is, perhaps, but the fate of the house of Knollys. It is my fate."

"Your fate!" said Sir Arthur, slowly. "Your fate! Lady Catharine, I thank you. It is at least as well to know the truth."

"Pick out the truth, then, Sir Arthur, as you like it. I am not on the witness stand before you, and you are not my judge. There has been forsworn testimony enough already in this town. Were it not for that, Mr. Law would at this moment be free as you or I."

Sir Arthur struck his hands together in despair, and, turning away, strode down the room.

"Oh, I see it all well enough," cried he. "You are mad as any who have hitherto had dealings with this madman from the north."

The girl rose to her full height and stood before him.

"It may be I am mad," said she. "It may be the old Knollys madness. If so, why should I struggle against it?"



"BUT I MUST HAVE THE COUNTER-SIGN."

It may be that I am mad. But I venture to say to you that Mr. Law is not born to die in Newgate yards. My life! sir, if I love him, who should say me nay? Now, say to yourself, and to your friends—to all London, if you like, since you have touched me to this point—that Catharine Knollys is friend to Mr. Law, and believes in him, and declares that he shall be freed from his prison, and that within short space! Say that, Sir Arthur; tell them that! And if they argue somewhat from it, why, let them reason it as best they may."

The young man stood, his lips close together, his head still turned away. The girl continued with growing energy.

"I have sent for you to tell you that Mr. Law's life has a value in my eyes. And now, I say to you, Sir Arthur, that you must aid me in his escape."

"Lady Catharine," said the young man, turning toward her, "this illness, this anxiety—"

"No, I know perfectly well whereof I speak! Listen, and I'll tell you somewhat of news. Montague, chancellor of the exchequer, is my warrant for what I say to you when I tell you that Mr. Law is to be free. Montague himself has said to me, in this very room, that Mr. Law was like to be half the salvation of England in these uncertain times. I could tell you more, but may not. Only look you, Sir Arthur, John Law does not rest in Newgate more than one week from this time!"

Sir Arthur took snuff, his voice at length regaining that composure for which he had sought.

"I wish you to help him," said Lady Catharine, slowly, "only in that I ask you to help me."

"And if I did?"

"And if you did, you should dwell in a part of my heart forever! Let it be as you like."

"Then," cried the young man, flushing suddenly and hotly as he strode toward her, "do with me as you like! Let me be fool unspokeable!"

"Sir Arthur," said Lady Catharine, rising uneasily and standing before him, "I must confess to you that I bear a certain active part in private plans looking to the escape of Mr.

Law. I have come to you for aid. Sir Arthur, I pray God that we may be successful."

The young man also rose and began to pace the floor.

"Even did Law escape," he began, "it would mean only his flight from England."

"True," said the Lady Catharine, "that is all planned. The ship even now awaits him in the Pool. He is to take ship at once upon leaving prison, and he sails at once from England. He goes to France."

"But, my dear Lady Catharine, this means that he must part from you."

"Of course, it means our parting."

"Oh, but you said—but I thought—"

"But I said—but you thought—Sir Arthur, do not stand there prating like a little boy!"

"You do not, then, keep your prisoner bound by other fetters after he escapes from Newgate?"

"I do nothing unwomanly, and I do nothing, I trust, ignoble. I go to meet the Knollys fate, whatever it may be."

"Lady Catharine," cried Pembroke, passionately, "I have said I loved you. Never in my life did I love you as I do now!"

"I like to hear your words," said the girl, frankly. "There shall always be your corner in my heart—"

"Yet you will do this thing?"

"I will do this thing. I shall not whimper nor repine. I am sending him away forever, but 'tis needful for his sake. I shall be ready for whatever fate bath for me."

"Tell me, then," said Pembroke, his face haggard and unhappy, "how am I to serve you in this matter?"

"In this way: To-morrow night call here with your coach. My household, if they note it, may take your coach for my own, and may perhaps understand that I go to the rout of my Lady Swearingsham. We shall go, instead, to Newgate. For the night, Sir Arthur Pembroke shall serve as coachman. You must drive the carriage to Newgate jail."

"And 'tis there," said Pembroke, slowly, "that the Lady Catharine Knollys, the dearest woman of all England, would take the man who honorably loves her—to Newgate, to feloniously set free a felon? Is it there, then, Lady Catharine, you would go to meet your lover?"

The tall figure of the girl straightened up to its full height. A shade of color came to her cheeks, but her voice was firm, though tears came to her eyes as she answered:
"Aye, sir, I would go to Newgate if there were need!"

CHAPTER XV.

THE ESCAPE.

On a certain morning a messenger rode in hot haste to the prison gate. He bore the livery of Montague. Turnkey after turnkey admitted him, until finally he stood before the cell of John Law and delivered into his hand, as he had been commanded, the message that he bore. That afternoon this same messenger paused at the gate of the house of Knollys. Here, too, he was admitted promptly. He delivered into the hands of the Lady Catharine Knollys a certain message. This was of a Wednesday. On the following Friday it was decreed that the gallows should do its work. Two more days and there would be an end of "Jessey" Law.

That Wednesday night a covered carriage came to the door of the house of Knollys. Its driver was muffled in such fashion that he could hardly have been known. There stepped from the house the cloaked figure of a woman, who entered the carriage and herself pulled shut the door. The vehicle was soon lost among the darkling streets.

Catharine Knollys had heard the summons of her fate. She now sat trembling in the carriage.

When finally the vehicle stopped at the curb of the walk which led to the prison gate, a second carriage, as mysterious as the first, came down the street and stopped at a little distance, but close to the curb on the side nearest to the gate. The driver of the first carriage, evidently not liking the close neighborhood at the time, edged a trifle farther down the way. The second carriage thereupon drew up into the spot just vacated, and the two, not easily distinguishable at the hour and in the dark and unlighted street, stood so, each apparently watchful of the other, each seemingly without an occupant.

Lady Catharine had left her carriage before this interchange, and had passed the prison gate alone. Her steps faltered. It was hardly consciously that she finally found her way into the court, through the gate, down the evil-smelling corridors, past the sudden and leering constables, up to the last gate which separated her from him whom she had come to see.

She had been admitted without demur as far as this point, and even now her coming seemed not altogether a matter of surprise. The burly turnkey at the last door stood ready to meet her. With loud commands, he drove out of the corridor the crowd of prison attendants. He approached Lady Catharine, hat in hand and bowing deeply.

"I presume you are the man whom I would see," said she, faintly, almost unequal to the task imposed upon her.

"Aye, madam, I doubt not, with my best worship for you."

"I was to come," said Lady Catharine. "I was to speak to you—"

"Aye," replied the turnkey. "You were to come, and you were to speak. And now, what were you to say to me?"

"Was there no given word?"

"There was such a word," she said. "You will understand. It is in the matter of Mr. Law."

"True," said the turnkey. "But I must have the countersign. There are heads to lose in this, yours and mine, if there be mistake."

Lady Catharine raised her head proudly. "It was for Faith," said she, "for Love, and for Hope! These were the words."

Saying which, as though she had called to her aid the last atom of her strength, she staggered back and half fell against the wall near the inner gate. The rude jailer sprang forward to steady her.

"Yes, yes," he whispered, eagerly. "Tis all proper. These be the words. Pray you, have courage, lady."

There came into the corridor a murmur of voices, and there was audible also the sound of a man's footfalls approaching along the passage. Catharine Knollys looked through the bars of the gate which the turnkey was already beginning to throw open for her. She looked, and there appeared upon her vision a sight which caused her heart to stop, which confounded all her reason. From a side door there advanced John Law, magnificently clad, walking now as though he trod the floor of some great hall or banquet room.

The woman waiting without the gate reached out her arms. She would have cried aloud. Then she fell back against the wall, whereat had she not grasped she must have sunk down to the floor.

Upon the arm of John Law, and looking up to him as she walked, there hung the clinging figure of a woman, half-hidden by the flickering shadows of the torches. A deep cloak fell back from her shoulders. It might have been the light fabric of the aborigine. Upon the foot of Mary Conynge twinkling in and out as she walked, showed the crudely garished little shoe of the Indian princess over seas, dainty, bizarre, singular, covering the smallest foot in all London town.

"By all the saints!" Law was saying, "you might be the very maker of this little slipper yourself. I have won the crown, I swear! Perforce, I'll leave them to you in my will!"

The shock of the light speech made even Mary Conynge wince. For the moment she averted her eyes from the handsome face above her. She looked, and saw what gave her greater shock. Law, too, stared, as her own startled gaze grew fixed. He advanced close to the gate, only to start back in a horror of surprise which racked even his steeled composure.

"Madam!" he cried; and then, "Catharine!"

Catharine Knollys made no answer to him, though she looked straight and calmly into his face, seeming not in the least to see the woman near him. Her eyes were wide and shining. "Sir," said she, "keep fast to Hope! This was for Faith, and for Love!"

The jailer with one quick gesture swung wide the gate. "Haste, haste!" he cried. "Quick and be gone! This night may mean my ruin! Get ye gone, all of ye, and give me time to think! Out with ye all, for I must lock the gate!"

John Law passed as one stupefied, the slender form of Mary Conynge still upon his arm. Hands of men hurried them. "Quick! into the carriage!" one cried.

And now the sounds of feet and voices approaching along the corridor were heard. The jailer swiftly swung the heavy gate to and locked it. Catharine Knollys caught his last gesture, which bade her begone as fast as might be. Her feet were strangely heavy, in spite of her. She reached the curb in time to hear only the whirr of wheels as a carriage sped away over the stones of the street. She stood alone, irresolute for half an instant as the crunch of wheels spun up to the curb again. A hand reached out and beckoned; involuntarily she obeyed the summons. Her wrist was seized, and she was half pulled through the door of the carriage.

[To Be Continued.]

COMPLIMENTS FOR THE KING

Couched in Native Irish Phrase
With All Its Accompaniments
of Wit.

Again and for all time does the Irishman show himself the finest artist in witty compliments in the world. These compliments to King Edward from sons of the "sister island," which are going the rounds of the English press, are triumphs over political rancor. Thus wit performs a service of utmost importance.

Two London journalists, on their way from Dublin to Cork, accosted a shaggy native at a Queen's county station.

"Well, Pat, what do you think of the king of England now?"

"King of England, is it?" replied the Irishman, and there stole over his face an expression of drollery as he went on in a stage whisper: "Sure, avic, ye'll want a viceroi over there I'm thinkin'. Himself an' herself are not goin' back to yez at all!"

Another quaint anecdote of the same epoch-making trip comes from Galway. An old dame in that "City of the Tribes" who had spoken with the king and was questioned as to what she thought of his majesty. She delivered herself of a long and enthusiastic eulogy to the effect that "Edward the First of Ireland" was "a grand man intirely," closing with the remark that she had "only wan thrifling fault to find with him."

And what was this fault?

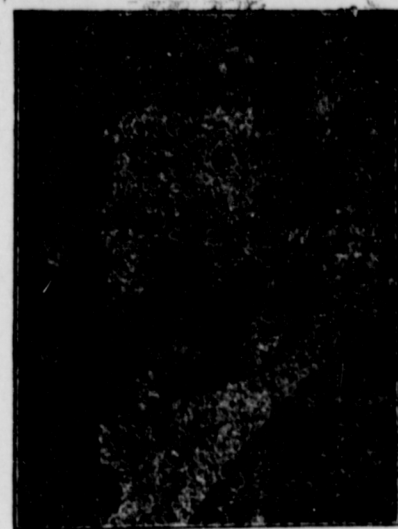
"Och, sure, they kept the poor man so long in the Phaynix park beyant that they have him talkin' with a strong Dublin accent!"

Apt Lessons.

"Little Johnnie," the fictitiously bright boy of the daily press, is more often rude than witty in his conversations with older folk. When he is polite as well as witty, as in this latest bit which his Roswell has recorded he is a very delightful boy.

"Well, Johnnie, how are you getting on with your French?" asked uncle.

"Oh, very well, uncle. We translate nice, sensible things now, like 'My uncle never allows my birthday to go by without giving me a present.' 'It is certain that my uncle will give me something splendid this time.'—Youth's Companion.



DR. V. H. HOBSON

Dentist

Office next door to Post-office.

Richmond, Ky.

Wakeful Children.

For a long time the two year old child of Mr. P. L. McPherson, 59 N. Tenth St., Harrisburg, Pa., would sleep but two or three hours in the early part of the night, which made it very hard for the parents. Her mother concluded that the child had stomach trouble, and gave her half of one of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, which quieted her stomach and she slept the whole night through. Two boxes of these Tablets have effected a permanent cure and she is now well and strong. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.



More Riots.

Disturbance of strikes are not nearly as grave as an individual disorder of the system. Overwork, loss of sleep, nervous tension will be followed by utter collapse, unless a reliable remedy is immediately employed. There is nothing so efficient to cure disorders of the Liver or Kidneys as Electric Bitters. It's a wonderful tonic, and effective nerve and the greatest all around medicine for run down systems. It dispels Nervousness, Rheumatism and Neuralgia and expels Malaria germs. Only 50c, and satisfaction guaranteed by the East End Drug Co., Druggists.

A Good Investment

For \$1.75 I will send by express (not prepaid) complete New Departure Telegraph (with Dry Cell Battery) outfit with full instructions for learning.

A fascinating study that will enable you to earn good wages. Send for my Telegraph Catalog which has quite a variety of Electrical specialties, or for the catalog, I will send a Telephone Catalog.

HERMAN C. TAFEL,
EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL.
224-B W. 3rd St. Phone 955. LOUISVILLE, KY.

It saved his leg.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg; but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by East End Drug Co.

REPAIR THAT LOOM.

Berea College has secured a market for homespun and home-woven goods such as bed coverlets, linen, dress linsey, jeans, blankets, etc., at following prices:—

Coverlets, \$4 to \$8; Linen, 40 to 50 cents a yard; Dress Linsey, 50 cents a yard; Jeans, 60 cents a yard; Blankets, natural brown wool or bark dyes, \$3 a pair.

White linsey and white blankets are not in demand only on orders. Coverlets must be 2 yards (72 inches) wide, and 2½ yards (90 inches) long. All dyes used must be old fashioned home-made dyes.

Any woman who wants to sell coverlets or homespun to Berea College should find out what the College wants before beginning to weave or spin. For information apply in person or by letter to

Mrs. Hettie W. Graham,
Berea, Ky.

Mr. J. M. Allen,
109 E. Jacob Street, Louisville, Ky., says: "My wife has for some time been troubled with rough hands and tetter. After using about one-half bottle of Paracamp the trouble has disappeared, much to her satisfaction. I used it also on my sore foot, tender from much walking, and it gave me great relief." Paracamp makes the skin soft, smooth and healthy.

Is your harness In good repair?

Spring plowing will soon be here. Get ready for it beforehand by putting your harness in good shape from our splendid line of

Collar Pads, Collars,
Buck Bands, Bridles,
Hame Chains, Breeching,
Trace Chains, Hames, etc.

If you need a New Set of Harness we have the best. Our prices are extremely low when you consider the quality.

T. J. MOBERLY,

Main Street. Richmond, Ky.

Do You Want Strength?

If you want to increase your strength you must add to and not take from the physical. In other words, the food that you eat must be digested, assimilated and appropriated by the nerves, blood and tissues before being expelled from the intestines. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure adds to the physical. It gives strength to and builds up strength in the human system. It is pleasant to the taste and palatable, and the only combination of digestants that will digest the food and enable the system to appropriate all of its health and strength giving qualities. Sold by the East End Drug Co.

MONUMENTS.

Urns, Headstones, Statuary
Granite, and Marble

Work of all kinds done in a workmanlike manner at reasonable prices and with dispatch. All work guaranteed by

GOLDEN & FLORA.

RICHMOND, Ky.

Corner of Main and Collins Streets

Mothers, Listen!!

Protect your babies from that dreaded disease Croup, by applying Paracamp freely and giving ten to fifteen drops internally. Paracamp is safe and sure. It does not contain any Cocaine, Opium, or Chloroform. It is mother's remedy and should be in every home every day in the year. Ask S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

'Tis the Comfort Line

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

On the popular
HENDERSON
ROUTE

Between
LOUISVILLE
EVANSVILLE

ST. LOUIS
The WEST And
SOUTHWEST

As we are the originators of Free Reclining Chair Car service between Louisville and St. Louis, don't you think it would pay you in traveling, to "Get the Henderson Route habit"—It will.

Ask us about it

L. J. Irwin, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
Geo. L. Garrett, Trav. Pass. Agt.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Home

JENNIE LESTER HILL, Editor

WHEN TO PLANT THE GARDEN.

PRIZE LETTER TO THE THIRTIETH FARMER.

Perhaps many will smile at the mention of garden or any preparation for it when it is still freezing weather; but I have tried a little plan of my own, and found it good, so if the farmers' wives would like a little very early garden let them follow these directions:

The first morning that ploughed ground is frozen to a "honeycomb," as the men like to have it for sowing grass seed, take some radish and lettuce seed of quick growing varieties and sow it broadcast where it will not be disturbed when later gardening is done. As the frost comes out and the soil settles the seeds will be covered, just as the grass seed is, and the result will be some very early produce coming in about the time canned fruit and vegetables are gone—apples, too perhaps—and the digestive apparatus is demanding something green. It takes very cold weather to kill lettuce and radishes, and if the plants are nipped seeds more deeply covered will come up later; and even if all are frozen it is only a few cents' worth of seed lost, and the possibility of an early garden makes it worth the risk. If the ground fails to honeycomb just right for this plan find some sheltered, well drained nook that can be spaded up very soon now and spade it. Plant your seed, and by the middle of April you can have lettuce and radishes and spinach, too. A piece of ground six feet by twelve will provide sufficient for a large family. Don't be afraid of planting early. I planted beans last March, and they stood a very heavy freeze without injury, except for a few blackened leaves. The peas, beets, turnips, lettuce and radishes planted at the same time grew right along, and we had plenty of delicious "green stuff" by the time some of the neighbors were planting gardens. Many say that a garden will not grow in April, but I am sure the only reason is because it is not planted.

Beets and turnips can be sown on the honeycombed ground also, and you can enjoy them a month earlier than by the other method of planting. Potatoes can be planted much earlier than many think. So do not wait for the ground to warm up—namely, till sugar making is over, spring ploughing done, oats in and everything possible done, before planting the garden. Get a spade and go to work, and you will have the satisfaction of eating early vegetables and of having the earliest garden in the neighborhood.

(MRS.) L. R. HALL

Gustava, Ohio

The School

JOHN WIRT DINSMORE, Editor

The Bullfrog and the Crow

The bullfrog loved the Widow Crow,
But wasn't fond of black.
And said: "I'll never marry you,
For taste in dress you lack."

"If you were like the robin red
Or like the jay bird blue,
I'd say, 'My dear, come fly with me
And be my sweetheart true.'"



"YOU NEED NOT FRET," THE CROW REPLIED.

"You need not fret," the crow replied;
"I'd never marry thee.
While true you have a greenback rare,
I cannot spend it; see?"

"I'm looking for a man with gold,
Who has it in a pack,
And not a hopping bullfrog bold
With greenbacks on his back."
—Pittsburg Dispatch.

If its a bilious attack, take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and a quick recovery is certain. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

The Farm

SILAS CHEEVER MASON, Editor

A Plan For a Good Farm Garden.

Should the ground slope to the west, plow or throw the land up into sharp ridges, the tops of which should be four feet apart. The ridges should run from east to west, the object being to have the south side exposed to the full rays of the sun very early in the spring. For an extra early crop of potatoes, peas, beans, etc., take a spade and throw out the dirt on the south half of the ridges and cover the things planted with the richest dark colored soil that



EARLY PLANTING.

may be at hand. The north half of the ridge should remain undisturbed so as to shelter the young plants on the south side, and in case the nights are very cold or there is real danger from an unexpected frost the plants can be easily and quickly covered with large sheets of daily or weekly newspapers and the plants thus be effectually protected. Whenever the mercury in the thermometer falls as low as 34 degrees the plants should be covered immediately.

After the plants are well established and two or three inches in height scatter enough nitrate of soda along each side of the plants to give the soil a grayish appearance and work it into the surface soil, being very careful, however, not to use too much nitrate and to keep it from coming in contact with the stem or roots of the plants.

As originally outlined in Farm and Fireside, this plan was for the fall, when the soil of clay and not underdrained received a heavy coating of well rotted barnyard manure which was plowed or spaded to thoroughly intermix it with the soil and was afterward ridged, as shown.

A Favorite Remedy for Babies.

Its pleasant taste and prompt cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a favorite with the mothers of small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds and prevents any danger of pneumonia or other serious consequences. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

WOOD FOR BERE A COLLEGE.

Contracts for the supply of wood for Berea College for the coming year are now being assigned by the Treasurer. \$1.75 per cord will be paid for sound body wood delivered at the College buildings. Persons wishing to furnish wood should see the Treasurer and secure a contract before it is all assigned.

Inflammatory Rheumatism was Cured

William Shaffer, a brakeman, of Dennison, Ohio, was confined to his bed for several weeks with inflammatory rheumatism. "I used many remedies," he says. "Finally I sent to McCaw's drug store for a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, at which time I was unable to use hand or foot and in one week's time was able to go to work as happy as a clam." For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

Early Habits.

"That last speaker," said the first guest at the banquet, "was quite entertaining."
"Yes," replied the other, "and he's a self made man too."
"I thought his delivery rather slow, though."
"That's natural. He began life as a messenger boy."—Denver News.

The Name Witch Hazel.

The name Witch Hazel is much abused. E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, are the inventors of the original and only genuine Witch Hazel Salve. A certain cure for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Eczema, Tetter, Piles, etc. There are many counterfeits of this salve, some of which are dangerous, while they are all worthless. In buying Witch Hazel Salve see that the name E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, is on the box, and a cure is certain. Sold by the East End Drug Co.

They Need Protection.

"What are you going to do with the rest of that pie?"
"Give it to the dog."
"Don't you know there is a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals?"

Warning.

When you ask a druggist for Paracamp, be sure you get it. There is nothing just as good. Paracamp is guaranteed to cure Piles, Eczema, Tetter, Itch, Salt rheum, etc. Remember the name—Paracamp—25 cents.

THE RANGE CATTLE.

Great Suffering Is Being Caused By the Lack of Water.

Belle Fourche, S. D., March 9.—Conditions among range cattle in this region are almost beyond belief. Not since 1886 has there been so much suffering, and if March continues with any severity the percentage of loss will equal that of the memorable winter of 17 years ago. The greatest suffering has been caused by the lack of water. The animals spent hours at a time along the water courses and various pools vainly licking the ice in a frantic endeavor to relieve their parched bodies. Places are frequently found where the ice is drenched with the blood of the animals from their lacerated tongues. Every day is adding its quota to the number of carcasses over the plains.

THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

The Sale of Season Tickets Commenced Tuesday.

St. Louis, March 9.—The sale of season tickets to the exposition commenced Tuesday. The first 100 were reserved for the directors. President Francis purchased eight. Each ticket has 184 coupons, one for each day that the exposition will be open (Sundays not being counted), and on each coupon must be a photograph of the holder. The photographs are made at the expense of the exposition. The price of the season ticket is \$25.

Three Trainmen Killed.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 9.—Three trainmen were killed in a rear end collision between freight trains on the Missouri Pacific road in the tunnel near Moreau bridge, four miles from here. The cars caught fire and two of the bodies will probably be burned.

Instructed For Roosevelt.

Tuskegee, Ala., March 9.—The republican congressional convention for the Fifth Alabama district met here Tuesday. One-third of the delegates were Negroes. The delegates to the national convention were instructed for Roosevelt for president.

Death of Col. W. A. McIntosh.

Bloomington, Ill., March 9.—Dr. W. A. McIntosh Tuesday received information of the death of his father, Col. W. A. McIntosh, general counsel of the Postal Telegraph Co., who was on his vacation in Jamaica. Col. McIntosh lived in Atlanta, Ga.

"Voodoo" Doctor Will Be Executed.

Philadelphia, March 9.—George P. Hossey, a Negro "voodoo" doctor, was Tuesday sentenced to death by Judge Martin. Hossey was convicted of murder in the first degree last June for selling poison to the wife of William C. Danze.

Servian Consulate General.

Belgrade, Servia, March 9.—The Servian government intends to open a consulate general in the United States, probably at New York, with the view to increasing and facilitating Servian trade with the United States.

Appointed As Vice Consul.

St. Louis, March 9.—Official notice was received by Milton C. Seropyan, a resident of this city, of his appointment as vice consul for Persia in St. Louis, his appointment having been issued from Teheran, Persia.

Turkish Battalion Annihilated.

Berlin, March 9.—The Morgen Post reports that Albanian rebels have annihilated a Turkish battalion numbering 500 at Diakovo, in Central Albania. The disaster is declared to be due to an order issued by the sultan.

The Mayflower Sails For Havana.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 9.—The U. S. S. Mayflower, with Adm. Dewey on board, which reached Port Antonio last Sunday from Guantanamo, Cuba, sailed Tuesday morning for Havana. All on board were well.

Going to Texas to Practice.

St. Louis, March 9.—The St. Louis American League baseball club left this city Tuesday night for Corsicana, Tex., for practice. There are 21 players, headed by Manager James McAleer.

THE MARKETS.

Flour and Grain.

Cincinnati, March 8.—Flour—Winter patent, \$5.10@5.30; fancy, \$4.75@4.90; family, \$4.10@4.35; extra, \$3.45@3.75; low grade, \$3.30@3.50; spring patent, \$5.30@5.55; fancy, \$4.60@4.90; family, \$4.20@4.50; Northwestern rye, \$3.80@4. Wheat—No. 2 red quatrail at \$1.01 on track. Corn—No. 3 mixed quatrail at 45¢ on track. Sales: No. 3 white, track, 47¢; rejected white, track, 43¢; yellow ear, track, 50¢; mixed ear, track, 49¢. Oats—Sales: No. 2 mixed, track, 44¢; rejected mixed, track, 42¢.

Chicago, March 8.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.10@1.03; No. 3 do, \$1.10@1.02; No. 2 hard, 90¢@95¢; No. 3 do, 79¢@92¢; No. 1 Northern, 94¢@98¢; No. 2 do, 90¢@98¢; No. 3 spring, 85¢@86¢. Corn—No. 3, 43¢; No. 4, 38¢@42¢. Oats—No. 2, 39½¢@40¢; No. 3, 39¢.

Live Stock.

Cincinnati, March 8.—Cattle—Heavy steers, choice to extra, \$4.60@5; fair to good, \$4.40@4.50; butcher steers, extra, \$4.60@4.65; good to choice, \$3.90@4.50; heifers, extra, \$4.10@4.25; good to choice, \$3.40@4; cows, extra, \$3.65@3.85; good to choice, \$3.30@3.60. Calves—Fair to good light, \$5.50@6.25; extra, \$6.50. Hogs—Selected heavy shippers, \$5.95; good to choice packers and butchers, \$5.85@5.95; mixed packers, \$5.60@5.80; light shippers, \$4.75@5.40; pigs, (110 lbs and less), \$4.25@4.60. Sheep—Extra, \$4.25; good to choice, \$3.85@4.15. Lambs—Extra, \$5.85; good to choice, \$5.35@5.75.

FOR SALE

FARM AND TIMBER LAND.
130 Acres.

40 acres cultivated. Good young fruit bearing peach orchard, containing about 100 trees.

40 acres in light timber, good for fire-wood, etc. Limestone spring water sufficient for two or three families all the year. Small cottage and barn.

50 acres commercial timber, estimated to produce about 60 cords of tanbark and 4,000 railroad cross-ties, or 200,000 feet lumber.

All tracts joining so as to make one complete farm.

LOCATED on "Mt. Zion," 6 miles southeast of Paola Railroad Station, and 7 miles southwest of Irvine, Estill county, Ky.

For examination, call on J. R. Smith on the farm.

For price and deed call on, or address

W. D. Smith,

Box 204. Berea, Ky.

Azbill & Azbill

Are headquarters for

CORN, HAY, and FEED STUFF

Of all kinds. We are closing out a lot of china and tin ware; also a lot of men's Pants and Hats for less than cost. For \$1.50 you can get a nice Hat, and a pair of Pants. Work Shirts from 20¢ to 30¢; regular 30¢ and 50¢ shirts.

One Mile East of Berea on the Big Hill Pike.

SHE MUST HAVE BEEN A KENTUCKIAN.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"To the World's Fair at St. Louis, sir," she said.
"Over what line will you travel, my dear?" said he.
"Over the 'Henderson Route,' of course," said she.

"Why over that road do you go?" he said;
"For Free Reclining Chair Cars, sir," she said.

"And where does this Palace of Travel?" said he;
"From Kentucky—through Evansville—to St. Louis," she said.

"You seem to be pleased with that line," he said;
"They are 'Good Service' originators, sir," she said.

"I'm traveling another route—'tis as good," said he;
"You'll have to 'show me,' kind sir," said she.

"All lines look alike to me," he said;
"I can only see one—The Henderson," she said.

"I need me a helpmate, my dear," said he;
"Won't you travel to St. Louis, my wife, with me?"

"I doubt not a helpmate you need," said she;
"But the 'Henderson Route' habit first," she said.

"Then, will you not come my way?" he said;
"No, I'm for the 'Henderson' any day," she said.

"Is the choice of routes worth more than my love?" said he;
"Not but the Choice of Routes is, dear sir," said she.

"How, then, can I wed you, fair maid?" he said;
"Get the 'Henderson Route' habit first," she said.

MORAL TO MEN—

This lady was undoubtedly accus omed to the best, and would have no other—Therefore—if you would wedded and happy be, "Get The 'Henderson Route' Habit!" 'Tis a good habit to acquire.

Working Overtime.

Eight hour laws are ignored by those tireless little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always at work, night and day, curing Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, Sick Headache and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel troubles. Easy, pleasant, safe, sure. Only 25¢ at East End Drug Co., Berea, Ky.

For Pain

Take a Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pill, and the Pain will disappear Like Magic.

Not by paralyzing the nerves and glands, like opium, morphine, cocaine, and other dangerous drugs, but by increasing the natural secretions.

This action is obtained as a result of modern discoveries in medicine, making it possible to relieve pain without bad after-effects.

You can safely depend upon Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills to relieve and cure such pains as Neuralgia, Headache, Stomachache, Menstrual Pains, Rheumatism, Backache, Toothache, etc.

They will also, by their calming action on the nerves, almost instantly relieve such distressing feelings as Dizziness, Car-Sickness, Indigestion, Irritability, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, etc.

Not merely do they relieve, but they also absolutely cure, because by persevering in their use, you do away with the cause.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are guaranteed that first package will benefit, or your money back. Never sold in bulk. "I am thankful for the good Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills have and are doing me. Ever since the war I have had spells of severe throbbing headache, caused by catarrh, until six years ago, I began taking Anti-Pain Pills, the only remedy that ever gave me relief. Since then I have not had one hard attack, because I take a Pill and it overcomes the difficulty."—GEO. SAUNDERS, Greensburg, Ind.

FREE Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank. Our Specialist will diagnose your case, tell you what is wrong, and how to right it. Free. DR. MILES' MEDICAL CO., LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.

J. J. AZBILL'S

Is the place to get your Blacksmithing done. We have the tools and the skill.

Horseshoeing 50c.

We are headquarters for good work and low prices. Everybody come. BIG HILL PIKE; 1 MILE EAST BERE A.

OUR WORLD'S FAIR CONTEST.

\$13,000

496 CASH PRIZES.

1st prize, \$5,000
2d prize, 2,500
3d prize, 1,000

3 SPECIAL PRIZES \$500
Each for Early Estimates.

Every subscriber to THE CITIZEN will have an opportunity to contest for these magnificent prizes if he wishes to participate in the Great World's Fair Contest in which these prizes are given.

The subject matter of this great contest is the Total Paid Admissions during May, the first month of the Great St. Louis World's Fair.

Conditions of this Great Contest.

OLD SUBSCRIBERS.—For each 25¢ paid on your subscription account to THE CITIZEN you can make one free estimate. If you pay \$1.00 on your account you can make four free guesses, if \$2.00, eight free guesses, and so on.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—New subscribers sending 25¢ for a three month's subscription can make one estimate free. Those sending 50¢ for a 6 months' subscription, 2 free guesses; \$1.00 for a year, 4 guesses; \$2.00 for 2 years, 8 guesses, and so on.

Write your name, address and estimates in the Subscription Blank below and mail to day to THE CITIZEN, Berea, Ky.

The official record of the Secretary of the World's Fair showing the total paid attendance during May, the first month of the Fair, will determine who are entitled to the prizes, and the awards will be made by a disinterested committee of prominent judges during the first week in June. As this contest will close on April 30th, the day before the Fair opens, all will have an equal chance to win these prizes. Those who estimate or guess NOW will have a chance to win a Special Prize and just as good a chance to win the Capital Prize of \$5,000.00 as the one who guesses on the last day of the contest.

The money to pay the prizes is deposited in the Central Savings Bank, Detroit, Michigan, by the Press Publishing Association, and can be used for no other purpose. In case of a tie, or that two or more estimators are equally correct, prizes will be divided equally between them.

Here is the List of Prizes.

For the nearest correct estimate or guess	\$5,000.00
For the second nearest correct estimate or guess	2,500.00
For the third nearest correct estimate or guess	1,000.00
For the fourth nearest correct estimate or guess	500.00
For the fifth nearest correct estimate or guess	300.00
For the sixth nearest correct estimate or guess	200.00
For the seventh nearest correct estimate or guess	150.00
For the eighth nearest correct estimate or guess	100.00
For the ninth nearest correct estimate or guess	75.00
For the tenth nearest correct estimate or guess	50.00
For the next five nearest correct estimates or guesses, \$20.00 each	100.00
For the next five nearest correct estimates or guesses, \$10.00 each	50.00
For the next 28 nearest correct estimates or guesses, \$5.00 each	140.00
For the next 445 nearest correct estimates or guesses, \$3.00 each	1,335.00
493 prizes amounting to	\$11,500.00

In addition to the foregoing prizes there will be the following

Special Prizes for Early Estimates.

For the nearest correct estimate received on or after March 1st, and before March 15th	\$500.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after March 15th, and before April 1st	500.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after April 1st, and before April 15th	500.00
Total, 496 prizes amounting to	\$13,000.00

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

To aid in forming your estimates, we furnish the following figures:

The total paid admissions during May, the first month of the Chicago World's Fair, were..... 1,050,037
The total paid admissions during May, the first month of the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, were..... 359,430
Be careful to write your name, figures and P. O. plainly.

Cut out, fill in, mail to-day to The Citizen, Berea, Ky.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

Inclosed find \$..... to apply on Subscription acct

Name

Post office

State

My estimates of the total number of paid admissions to the World's Fair during the month of May are:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

The Citizen

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

JAMES M. RACER,
Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
One year \$1.00
Six months50
Three months25

Send money by Post-office Money Order, Express Money Order, Check, Draft, Registered Letter or one and two cent stamps.

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"OLD MAN SPECIAL"

By CURRAN R. GREENLEY

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THE division superintendent had stretched out a few inches further on the leather lounge in the smoker as Jake, the porter, reported: "She'll be here in about two hours, Cap'n. The fireman of 22 done come from the station above, an' he say that am de latest wire."

"Here's a kettle of fish," growled Braxton, the traveling auditor. "Here's both of us that ought to be in Denver to-morrow morning, tied here by one leg like Widow Malone's cow. No telling what ducks and drakes those C. H. & T. L. fellows will make of that bill if they happen to get old man Padgett in their clutches. Trust Jimmy Atkins for making hay while the lobby is clear—and here we are, penned up in our own cars, the wrecking crew 40 miles away and ten carloads of cattle and God only knows what else, piled up on the track. Get out of here! You!!! A black face vanished through the crack of the door, and Braxton collapsed into the deep chair opposite the division superintendent, who puffed away at his cigar and watched him between shut lids, and drawing, in his lazy, good-humored voice: "Quiet down, Braxton. We ain't the whole road. You've got your bones left and all your skin, and Jimmy Atkins doesn't own the legislature. If the old man did call us in to assist in pulling wires, that doesn't mean that they won't be pulled without us."

He sat up and looked out of the window. On one side, the granite wall of the mountain went up and behind the mere shelf on which the track lay like a silver ribbon; on the other—far below, a blue trail of water wound between ochre gorges, and already, where the fragments of wreckage had been hurled down, heavy winged buzzards flapped to and fro, and the sun poured a flood of gold through the clear, thin air, while from the smoking wreck, the noises of hell went up and rent the sacred quiet of the mountain as men toiled and sweated amid the moans of tortured animals imprisoned in the burning wreckage. Fifty yards away stood the Limited Mail, trapped between the wreck in front and the landslide two miles in the rear, that had made it a risky question getting through on the upgrade, and backing down an impossibility.

The division superintendent yawned lazily. He had been called from his berth in the dead of night to stand six hours in the bitter mountain wind directing the demoralized train crew. The fast freight had been making time to Barry's, where they would switch to let the Limited through; when suddenly the great engines reared, snorted like a wild thing and plunged headforemost into the mountainside, and with the recoil went over and over, carrying poor Tom Donohue down with her. The fireman had gone back on the tender just before the shock came.

Crash! Crash! A blinding horror filling earth and sky as the death cry of man and beast went up to God. The division superintendent had worked like a madman, and now that the wrecking crew would soon be on the spot, and the searchers that went out with the dawn, had brought Tom Donohue up the mountain and laid him in the superintendent's own berth, he felt at peace with the world, and inclined to be just a little impatient with Braxton.

There was something familiar about the crash that loomed above him—and then it all came back. "Braxton!" he turned to where the traveling auditor slunk behind a day-old newspaper, "I thought this place felt natural. Here's where I met 'Old Man Special.' Braxton dropped the paper. "You don't mean to say that you share in that nonsense?" he growled.

"No nonsense about it. I mean every word of it. You have heard the boys tell how, when this line was new, and things went haphazard generally, Mad Murphy was running the Fast Mail. The Benson gang wrecked it one night, and Mad Murphy was killed at his post. He was to have been married the night that they buried him, and his girl went crazy and had to be shut up in a madhouse down there in Denver. It wasn't more than a few months after, when the boys began to talk of seeing things, and it did look like Mad Murphy's old engine, No. 26, was completely hoodooed. She never went over the road but something happened to her, and finally she broke her neck and carried Jim Garret with her off of Dead Man's trestle, and from the day that old engine made scrap iron of herself, the queer things began to happen, and just as sure as a man was warned, there was some good reason back of it. Tom Baynes went out with No. 28 one night, and just before he got to Grant's Crossing, there was a danger signal. He put on all the brakes and brought her to a standstill not ten feet from two rails spiked across the track; but there was never sign or token of the man that set that danger signal, and there was no lantern there; though Tom said he was near enough to it when it went out to see it shine on the rails. The strangest of all, was the night when Bill Manners was taking the 'Special' through with the president aboard."

"They had the road; but just before they got to Big river, a red light flared up on the track just ahead of them, and Bill pulled the brakes down hard and stopped her. There was nobody there, no light at all, for it faded out to nothing as the wheels quit grinding. Bill climbed back in the cab, but Jim Hughes, his fireman, suggested that they had better see if the bridge was all right—thinking of Baynes and Grant Crossing. Sure enough, Big river had carried away the middle span of the bridge. After that, the boys spoke of Mad Murphy in whispers, and they began to call him 'Old Man Special Providence.'"

Braxton flicked the ashes from the end of his cigar: "How about your own experience with him?"

The superintendent looked at his watch. "It's about time they were getting here with the wrecking crew. Yes, I don't mind telling it—I'm not asking you to believe it. You see, Braxton, I wasn't any president's son, no gold-spoon railroad man. I came up from the ranks, literally, and about the first station that they gave me was not a dozen miles from here, right around the curve at Barry's. I had not been married but a few months, and my wife had gone east to her mother to stay some time, and I felt pretty blue and lonely when I was ordered out here on the mountain. It wasn't more than two weeks after I came, when I had orders from 'head' to hold a clear track for the 'Special' that was going through to Denver that night, with some directors, and the president of the road. The weather was mean, just before Christmas, two or three days; sleet, ice and drifting snow was making the travel slow and uncertain. All the regular trains had gone through, and it was past 11 o'clock. The 'Special' was not due until a few minutes after 12. I was sitting there, thinking about Minnie, and wondering what was the matter, as she had not written for over a month. Her mother had written that she was not well, but would be all right again in a few days, since that time, nearly four weeks had gone by without a line from Minnie. The sounder clicked, and I turned to the instrument: 'Hold Special'—no signature. I glanced at the clock, 11:30. Then I did a thing that was calculated to make me lose my position. I called up 'head' to know why. Back over the line came the reply: 'No such order issued. Wake up.' Ten minutes passed, then again: 'Hold Special'—no signature. For a full minute I sat there paralyzed; then I grabbed the key and called up 'head' for the second time. There was no mistake about the order that came back: 'You are drunk or crazy. New man will be sent out to-morrow. Turn over the books and get time.'

I dropped down in a huddled heap. Alone on that mountain side, those conflicting orders before me, and the 'Special' coming at the rate of 30 miles an hour. She was due in 12 minutes. I must do my thinking in a hurry. Click went the sounder. Before I could get to it: 'Hold Special for God's sake, Murphy.' The order was signed at last.

"Man, I don't know to this day how I pulled myself together; but the rails were beginning to quiver when I swung the lantern across them; and maybe you don't think those men were mad when they piled off that train and began asking questions. 'Drunk.' 'D-d fool' was about the last they said. The engineer, Jack Wilson shook his fist in my face; but one of the directors, a nervous, snappy little man, got to us about that time: 'Here you, stop that!' he ordered. 'Got such a thing as a hand car around here?' he asked me. I led the way to the tool-house, and we had her out and on the track in two minutes. Jack Wilson swearing like a pirate up in the cab, and every man of the crew mad as thunder. To make a long story short, right around the curve, where the road broadens a little and the switch begins, a jack had been placed in such a way that the engine would have been turned completely upside down, making about the worst wreck that was ever planned. I felt like a fool when those men began to swarm out of that private car, and the president was shaking my hand. I never did know what was said to me, for right in the middle of it, a woman came walking up the platform with a bundle in her arms, right through the crowd of directors, and the president himself made way for her as Minnie placed my Christmas gift in my arms, then fell to crying about my neck."

"How did she come to be on the 'Special'?"

"She missed the regular train, and was waiting in the depot, when one of the directors passed through. Minnie had known him when she was a child, her father had been his partner out east; and she spoke to him. When he found out who she was, he brought her through on the private car. That's all. The boy is at Yale now, and I am here; thanks to 'Old Man Special.' There's the wrecking car now," as a long whistle sounded, and the division superintendent strolled out.

He Didn't Have to Prove It.
The other day a stranger stepped off the train at Hopkins and said to a man at the depot platform: "Can you tell me who is the best lawyer in this town?" "I am," replied the man on the platform, without hesitation. The stranger seemed somewhat disconcerted by this display of egotism and gently said: "Excuse me, sir, but I should like to have you prove it." "Don't have to prove it, sir," answered the man on the platform. "I admit it. I'm the only lawyer in this town, sir." And immediately the stranger got a lawyer and the lawyer got a client.—Kansas City Journal.

Balancing the Scales.
The following story is a fair illustration of Russian justice to the Jew. One Jew met another at the break of morning entering the wicket of a judge's residence. "Whither so early in the morning?" asked the first, somewhat surprised. "To balance the scales," replied the second, with a smile. "I am the defendant in an action which will come up before the judge this morning. The plaintiff has already given the judge ten rubles, so I am also going to give him ten in order to keep him straight."—World's Work.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for March 13, 1904—Death of John the Baptist.

THE LESSON TEXT.

(Matt. 14:1-12)

GOLDEN TEXT.—Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.—Rev. 2:10.

OUTLINE OF SCRIPTURE SECTION.
Healing of Demoniacs.....Matt. 8:28-34.
Healing of Demoniacs.....Luke 8:26-29.
Raising of Jairus' Daughter, Mark 5:21-43.
Raising of Jairus' Daughter, Luke 8:40-56.
Healing Two Blind and One Dumb.....Matt. 9:27-34.
Rejection at Nazareth.....Mark 6:1-6.
Third Preaching Tour.....Matt. 9:35.
Sending Forth the Twelve.....Mark 6:7-13.
Sending Forth the Twelve.....Luke 9:1-15.
Death of John the Baptist.....Matt. 14:1-12.
Death of John the Baptist.....Luke 9:7-9.
TIME.—Spring A. D. 29 (about the close of 'The Year of Public Favor'). John the Baptist had been in prison about a year when he was beheaded by Herod.

PLACE.—John was probably executed at the castle of Machaerus on the Arabian frontier, nine miles east of the upper end of the Dead sea.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.
(Matt. 14:1, 2). The sending out of the Twelve as missionaries attracted a great deal of attention. Every one saw that the movement was growing, and now, perhaps for the first time, it attracted the attention of Herod. At that season: "The time of which Matthew has been speaking, in general—the same spring. 'Herod the tetrarch.' This was Herod Antipas, a son of Herod the Great, and like him in many ways. He was tetrarch, or governor, of Galilee and Peraea for more than 30 years. 'Said unto his servants.' Not his menials, but the courtiers. 'This is John the Baptist.' A guilty conscience makes men superstitious. Herod had not recovered from the shock which his own terrible act had given him. He was many times a murderer, but he was not many times a murderer in cold blood and to humor a whim, of such men as John. 'If we mistake not, that disordered head was rarely absent from Herod's haunted imagination from that day forward till he lay upon his dying bed.'—Farrar. 'Therefore do these powers work in Him.' 'Not, He does the mighty works,' but 'the powers work in Him,' the powers of the invisible world, vast and vague in the king's imagination."—Bruce.

(Vs. 3-8). Matthew now goes back to tell of Herod's wanton murder of John, that we may better understand his superstitious fear of Jesus. "It is not lawful for thee to have her." The fact that John did not spare Herod himself in his denunciations is a commentary on the courage of the man. "He feared the multitude." Herod was always anxious to be popular, and saw that to kill John would be a decidedly unpopular move. "The daughter of Herodias danced in the midst." At the birthday feast. Her name was Salome; she was later married to her uncle, Herod Philip II. This dance was probably the final voluptuous scene of a night of revelry. The feast must have taken place at the castle of Machaerus, where John was imprisoned. "He promised . . . to give her whatsoever she should ask." A mad promise for any king to make, but it was late, his brain was inflamed with drink, the drunken courtiers were cheering him on, and he made it with many a great oath. He supposed she would ask a necklace of precious stones—a fortune, or a palace. "She, being put forward by her mother." Herodias saw her chance; the king when under the influence of liquor could be led to do what in his sober senses he would never do—liquor was the same then as now—and so the horrible request was made.

(Vs. 9-12). "The king was grieved." Herod did not want to kill John; it would be unpopular, and he was unpopular enough now for having needlessly brought on the war with Aretas; then, he thoroughly respected the man—had become acquainted with him during his imprisonment. Almost everything—conscience, his own best interests, the good of the kingdom—counseled one course, but Herod took the other. Why? In the first place, liquor. Men under the influence of liquor are enemies to themselves and all that during their sober hours they hold most dear. In the second place, cowardice. He made a rash promise with the fumes of liquor in his brain; he kept it, not because he was in the habit of keeping promises, but because "of them which sat at meat with him." He was ashamed to back down in the very hour of his boastful promise. He was too much of a coward to do what he knew was right. His code of honor was a false one; he did not realize that to keep a bad promise was a greater disgrace than to make it. And so he committed one of the most ghastly murders in all history. His life is a warning, for his weaknesses, dangers and temptations are the same as ours.

Worldly Prosperity.
Wings of wealth carry no souls to the skies. The modern Tower of Babel is built out of dollars. Heart's ease does not grow on the heights of ambition. Prosperity becomes a poison when it grows at the expense of piety. He is a fool who loses God's crown of glory for man's crumbs of gold.

The wealth of the world depends on the value of man and not on his possessions. Men who think of life in terms of stock-raising are working hard to turn this world into a barn-yard.—Ram's Horn.

Good Samaritans.
Amsterdam, Holland, has for two years had an association of women who personally help families with young children whose mother is sick. They do the mother's work, and allow the father to contribute toward the society's expenses.



HOW HE WAS SAVED.

Influence Exercised by the Plain Talk of a Young Woman on a Railroad Train.

While traveling over one of our western roads in company with a man whom in former years I knew to be given to drink, but was now an active temperance worker, I asked him how he was led to give up the drink. In reply he said:

"Four years ago I got on to a train on this very road, and, to say the least, I was beastly drunk. I really don't know how I got into a seat, but I did. I had been drinking pretty heartily with the boys, and having what we termed a glorious time. At the very next station a young lady came into the car, and for some reason or other selected the seat with me.

"May I sit here?" she asked. "Certainly," I replied; then turned my face toward the window, hoping by so doing to hide the fact that I had been drinking.

"The train had scarcely got into motion when the young lady fairly took my breath away by asking: 'Do you ever go to church?'"

"Not very often," I replied.

"Why don't you?" she said.

"I didn't answer her; I couldn't. And she continued:

"Are your people living, and have you any sisters?"

"Yes," I said.

"Do they belong to the church?"

"My mother and sister do," I replied.

"And don't they ever ask you to go with them?"

"Yes, many times."

"And why don't you go?" she asked.

"Don't you ever think of the future and of the home God has for us who are



THINK OF THE AWFUL MEANING OF A DRUNKARD'S GRAVE.

faithful? Do you ever think of the dear ones at home who night after night, loving you as their own, away into the silent hour of midnight, weep with bitter tears as they ask God in prayer to help them save you from the dark pathway down which you are going? Think of the future," she said. "Think of the awful meaning of a drunkard's grave, and think of a home eternal with God and his loved ones."

"She was only a little slip of a girl, but she sat there and pictured my future as it would be if I kept on. And then, in the prettiest words I had ever heard, she told me of the future I could make if I would."

"They say God has sent angels on earth to live. And I believe it, and that girl was one."

"As we drew near the station where I was to get off, she took my hand and said:

"I want you to promise me that you will quit drinking."

"And, drunkard as I was, I gave her that promise. And for a long time after that, whenever I thought of drinking anything, there would come up before me the face of the young lady who had spoken to me so kindly, and I remembered my promise."

"Well," he said, "I have never drunk any liquor since. I have since married, have joined the church and I am living happily."

"Now," he continued, "the strangest part of this story is the fact that I never knew this young lady. I never saw her before this occurrence, and I have not met her since. I do not even know where she lives. But whoever she is, may God bless her—the woman that saved me."—National Advocate.

Coffee Clubs of California.

The coffee clubs in San Jose, Petaluma, Santa Clara and San Diego, Cal., the aim of which is to furnish places of entertainment for young men and boys to keep them from visiting saloons, is soon to be incorporated into a state association. Ernest Fox, who himself was instrumental in establishing these clubs in California and elsewhere, contemplates establishing roadside coffee clubs also. Attractive places with gardens will be fitted up near the ordinary roadhouses and saloons. Light meals and all temperance drinks will be served. He believes that people will patronize the coffee clubs instead of saloons, and that in time the roadside saloon will disappear. The experiment of establishing coffee clubs along the road will be tried first in Santa Clara county.

Learning to Drink.

A zealous Sunday school-teacher, who had gathered up a class of boys hitherto neglected, was one morning talking to them about the great evils of intemperance.

"Boys, I wonder how people learn to drink?"

A bright little fellow said: "I know; by tasting."

PREVENTION OF INEBRIETY.

Efforts Which Are Being Put Forth to Destroy the Awful Work of Intemperance.

The most advanced work in scientific medicine is the discovery of the causes of the disease, and by their removal absolute prevention is obtained. The disappearance of yellow fever in Havana, following the discovery of the germ and its transmission by the mosquito, is a striking illustration. Can inebriety be prevented, from the discovery and removal of the causes, is a question for which an answer has been sought from the earliest times. The widely varying efforts to stop the sale of spirits and punish the person who drank is an attempt to answer this question. The possibility of determining many of the causes, and their removal, and thus preventing the disease, is established beyond question. The tremendous efforts to bring about prohibition by banishing the saloons and stopping the sale of spirits as beverages is an effort to remove causes which are supposed to be active in the formation of inebriety. The legal efforts to suppress drunkenness by fine and imprisonment is based on the theory that the causes are the willfulness of the victim and his reckless disregard of the interests of others as well as himself. Moral suasion by the pledge, prayer, and solicitation, assumes that the victim is a sinner in the need of conversion and change of heart, and when this is accomplished the causes of disease are removed. Another most remarkable effort to prevent inebriety is the legal enactments requiring physiology and hygiene to be taught in the public schools, and the dangers from the use of alcohol made a prominent part of the study. The causes here are assumed to be ignorance and the prevalence of false theories in regard to the nature of alcohol. By teaching exact facts concerning the danger from alcohol, this ignorance will be removed and prevention will follow. Another effort in the line of prevention is the medical study of inebriety as a disease, and its treatment in asylums. This is based on the theory that the desire for alcohol comes from a diseased nervous system, and exhausted brain; also that these causes are both active and predisposing to various forms of insanity ending in death. It is claimed that the study of the causes and conditions which develop into inebriety, by the medical profession, is the most effective means to secure prevention. Thus both the medical profession and the public through societies and reform movements, religious efforts, legal and otherwise, recognize the theory that inebriety is preventable and can be stopped and finally broken up the same as other diseases. The causes are undoubtedly far more complex than any one of these efforts at prevention would indicate. Studies along the scientific lines by physicians have already pointed out some of these complex causes. Thus in certain persons there is inherited highly unstable nervous organizations with certain tendencies, which develop into inebriety both with and without temptation.

There are other persons in whom digestive troubles and various toxic states merge into inebriety, and also persons who live in centers of excitement in which the brain and nervous system is under constant strain. Here spirits, narcotics and drugs cover up the exhaustion and disease and bring grateful relief. In most cases where spirits are used, there are two conditions present: one of favorable soils, such as heredity and exhaustive brain, and lowered vitality, and the other the toxicaemia which are introduced with alcohol, and grow with its use. The prevention depends on a knowledge of these causes and their removal.

The prevention of insanity is already a recognized possibility. Legal and moral measures are being urged to prevent marriage with epileptics, idiots and insane, and thus stop the growth of defectives from which insanity commonly springs. Breaking up the centers of pauperism, bad mental and physical surroundings, actually removes the soil for the cultivation and growth of insanity. These same conditions and causes are prominent in producing inebriety. Thus hysterical states, paranoic mental conditions, are all forerunners and early signal flags of inebriety and insanity. This is the direction towards the discovery of vast regions of causes, the removal of which will be followed by the prevention of inebriety.—Journal of inebriety.

TEMPERANCE FACTS.

The annual liquor bill of Great Britain is \$21.94 per capita.

There are nearly 2,000 women saloon keepers in the United States. New York leads with 348, Ohio has 337, Illinois has 196 and Pennsylvania 183.

The claim that prohibition hurts business is discredited by the figures of assessed valuation in Kansas. In 1891 the total assessed valuation of the state was \$161,000,000. In 1892, under prohibition, it had increased to \$356,000,000, an increase of 121 per cent.

If a man buys \$100 worth of boots and shoes he pays \$20.71 of that amount for labor; if he buys \$100 worth of furniture he pays \$23.77 for labor; if he buys \$100 worth of wooden goods he pays \$12.86 for labor; if he buys \$100 worth of liquors he pays only \$1.23 for labor. Therefore, concludes the Year Book, liquor is labor's worst enemy.

The people of the United States spend annually for literature, including newspapers, periodicals and books, a total of \$174,965,625. The same people spend annually for malt and alcoholic liquors the enormous sum of \$1,074,225,928. Whisky and beer cost annually five times as much as books, newspapers and magazines. And yet we are an intelligent people!

STATE NEWS ITEMS

KILLED IN THE HOUSE.

The Bill Seeking to Regulate the Affairs of Parties Tabled.

Frankfort, March 2.—Senate.—In the senate Tuesday Senator Cammack offered a resolution stating that the report of the state commissioner of agriculture showed there had been a reckless expenditure of the money set apart for that office in the years 1902 and 1903, and providing for a committee to investigate the expenditures. The resolution was unanimously adopted. Bills passed: The house bill carrying out the provisions of the amendment to the constitution voted last fall as to license taxation in first-class cities; the house bill regulating the sale of fertilizers; the house bill to correct an error in the statute relating to licenses to hotels that operate bath-rooms. Senator Spence introduced a bill providing for a pension fund for crippled, disabled or retired policemen in second-class cities.

House.—The house passed the senate bill appropriating \$3,000 annually for additional clerical assistance in the auditor's office. The joint session of the senate and house convened at noon, and the following was the vote in the state librarian's race: Miss Pauline H. Hardin (dem.), 101; Miss Pearl Hindman (rep.), 20. For prison commissioner, Geo. V. Green (dem.), 98; Henry S. Howes (rep.), 23.

Frankfort, March 3.—Senate.—The senate Wednesday passed the bill to amend the code so as to preserve evidence of title to land. House bill 205, known as the McInerney bill, to require circuit clerks instead of sheriffs to serve as county election commissioners in counties containing second-class cities or where the sheriff can not act, was called up by Senator Carroll and passed. The Prewitt bill requiring an affidavit to accompany all claims presented to the county fiscal courts, was passed. The Byron bill to render more humane the execution of condemned criminals, by having them electrocuted inside the state penitentiaries instead of being hanged in the county of conviction, was passed by 25 to 6.

House.—The house called from the clerk's desk house bill No. 337, which the senate amended so as to leave Breathitt county in Judge Riddell's district, and made a new district out of Magoffin, Floyd and Knott counties. The senate substitute, or amendment, was adopted by a vote of 52 to 22. Mr. Miller, of Madison, desired to offer an amendment, claiming that as an independent body the house had the right to amend the bill, which was entirely different from the one sent to the senate by the house. Mr. Wells moved to reconsider the vote by which the house concurred in the senate amendment, and Mr. Blair moved to table that motion to reconsider. The motion to table was adopted, and the bill finally passed, but not until after much filibustering for delay on the part of Messrs. Newcomb and Miller.

Frankfort, March 4.—Senate.—Senator Cox introduced a new bill into the senate Thursday providing a penalty for the selling, purchasing or forging of registration certificates. The bill to reimburse cemetery companies for overpayment of taxes was passed. The Shadon bill, amending and revising the present law as to roads and pass-ways, was passed. The house bill authorizing the city of Owensboro to cede an acre of ground for a government building was passed. The Gillenwater bill creating a state forestry commission, which was defeated several days ago for lack of a constitutional majority, was reconsidered, and the bill was passed by 25 to 2.

House.—The house killed the bill providing that no party committeeman should at the same time serve as a state, county or city officer. It was a long, drawn-out fight, and a number of the house leaders have changed about on the bill since it first came up for discussion two weeks ago. Mr. Alverson offered a joint resolution in the house, which was laid over, providing for paying \$100 for the funeral expenses of the late Representative H. P. McDonald and also the rest of his per diem. The house adopted the Renaker resolution requesting Kentucky's delegation in congress to urge the passage of a law providing more compensation for rural route mail carriers.

The Boxing Bill Beaten.

Louisville, Ky., March 4.—Chris. Mueller, of this city, made his maiden speech in the house of representatives in Frankfort Thursday for his five-ounce-glove contest bill. The bill was beaten 34 to 26. This knocks out the proposed glove contests in Louisville.

Suit For Libel.

Jackson, Ky., March 4.—A sensation was developed here Thursday when Beach Hargis, by his father, James Hargis, filed suit in the Breathitt circuit clerk's office for \$5,000 against a newspaper published in Lexington for libel.

Gorman Can't Come.

Frankfort, Ky., March 4.—Senator Arthur P. Gorman will not address the Kentucky legislature. Chairman Alverson, of the committee which sent the invitation, Thursday received a letter from the senator conveying his regrets.

Judge Stout Adjudged Insane.

Williamsburg, Ky., March 4.—Judge S. V. D. Stout, who has been police judge of this city for the past three years, has been adjudged insane and sent to the Lakeland asylum. He served three years in the confederate army.

Noted Brood Mare Dead.

Lexington, Ky., March 4.—The noted brood mare imp. Mavourneen, by Barcalline—Jeydene, by Albert Victor, owned by James B. and F. P. Keene, died at Castleton stud from slipping a foal to the great horse Dirksdale II.

SHINERS AND REVENUE MEN.

Unconfirmed Rumor That a Battle Raged Between Them.

Owingsville, Ky., March 2.—An unconfirmed rumor reached here Tuesday night that a battle was waged Tuesday in the mountains of Knott county between moonshiners and revenue men. According to the rumor William and John Haddix, moonshiners, were killed, and Jack Combs, moonshiner, was fatally wounded. The moonshiners were said to be working in a cave when surprised by the revenue men and resisted arrest. One deputy marshal was reported killed. The report has not yet been definitely confirmed.

Trousers Saved Stevens' Life.

Owingsville, Ky., March 4.—On Licking river, Rowan county, across the Bath line, John Stevens, 60, became tired of life. He climbed to the top of a small tree, fastened a rope about his neck and jumped. His trousers leg caught on a limb and held him suspended in such a manner that he could neither hang himself nor climb back to make a second attempt. Passers-by rescued him, and he announced that he had decided to live awhile longer.

Juror King Acquitted.

Cynthiana, Ky., March 2.—After being out 20 minutes, the jury in the case of ex-Sheriff Jap King, juror in the Jett-White feud trial, who was accused of perjury, returned a verdict of not guilty. It was charged that King prior to the trial had expressed opinions in the case and that when examined for the jury he swore otherwise.

Quadruplets in a Kentucky Home.

Louisville, Ky., March 4.—Mrs. Laura Wyman, wife of one of the largest landowners in Central Kentucky, has given birth to quadruplets. Mr. Wyman immediately named them Grover Cleveland Wyman, Marcus Hanna Wyman, Theodore Roosevelt Wyman and Willie Bryan Wyman. The last is a girl.

The Trial of James Bess.

Lexington, Ky., March 3.—The trial of James W. Bess, charged with the murder of Mrs. Martha McQuinn Martin last year, will be called in circuit court the first of the coming week. Bess was tried about a year ago, was given a death sentence and was granted a new trial.

Child Swallowed a Breastpin.

Carter, Ky., March 3.—The 4-year-old daughter of Orville Chinn, a well to do merchant of Coopersville, four miles from here, swallowed an oval brass breastpin. She has not been able to eat since. She has been taken to Cincinnati to have the obstruction removed.

Fought Under Gen. Scott.

Cadiz, Ky., March 3.—Wiley Futrell, one of the oldest and most highly respected men of this county, died of the infirmities of old age and a severe attack of the grip. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, and was with Gen. Winfield Scott when he captured the City of Mexico.

The Legislators Dined.

Frankfort, Ky., March 2.—The citizens of Frankfort, as a token of their appreciation of the state pride of the present legislature, which prompted it to provide the funds for a new and modern state house, gave the legislature a dinner at the Capital hotel Tuesday night.

Prof. Fairchilds Passes Away.

Salersville, Ky., March 4.—Prof. J. M. E. Fairchilds, aged 53, one of the most prominent educators of this section of the state, died at his home near this place. He was a teacher in the public schools and colleges of this section for the past 35 years.

Shewmaker Not Guilty.

Springfield, Ky., March 3.—The case of the commonwealth against Leslie Shewmaker, charged with the murder of George Shewmaker, which has been on trial in the circuit court here for several days, has been concluded, the jury returning a verdict of not guilty.

Shot His Wife Then Himself.

Richmond, Ky., March 2.—William Turner, a farmer, who lives in Needmore, a settlement in the southern part of this county, shot and fatally wounded his wife Tuesday and turned the weapon on himself. His wife is not expected to live.

Death of Joseph Rhinock, Sr.

Covington, Ky., March 2.—Joseph Rhinock, father of ex-Mayor Rhinock, passed away peacefully Tuesday morning at the St. Elizabeth hospital, aged 92 years. Mr. Rhinock came to America when 15 years old, locating in Owensboro.

Purchased Judge Paynter's Home.

Greenup, Ky., March 4.—Robert E. Lee Wilson, of the Greenup Milling Co., has purchased the magnificent home of Judge T. H. Paynter on Main street. Judge Paynter will reside permanently in Frankfort. The terms are private.

Big Tobacco Deal.

Versailles, Ky., March 4.—The Continental Tobacco Co. has bought Paris Bros' last year's crop of 460,000 pounds of burley tobacco for \$40,400. This is an average of about 9 cents a pound.

FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Regular Session.

Washington, March 2.—Senate.—The senate Tuesday passed the bill requiring the use of American vessels in transporting government supplies and took up the bill prohibiting the use of other than American vessels in shipping merchandise to the Philippines and relieving the inter-island trade of the Philippines from the exactions of the coastwise laws of the United States. The first mentioned requirement of the latter bill is already in force, in effect, but this measure enacts it in different form. The bill now pending as introduced provides that it shall go into effect July 1 next. Mr. Lodge, in charge of the measure, indicated a willingness to postpone the time for a year. The senate adjourned, however, without acting on either the bill or the amendment.

House.—The house concluded general debate on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. A variety of subjects other than the bill were discussed. Mr. Sheppard (Tex.) spoke against the tariff; Mr. Adams (Pa.) in favor of restriction of immigration; Mr. Powers (Mass.) urged beautifying the national capitol and expressed the opinion that there would be disarmament by the nations of the world during the century. Mr. Williamson (Ore.) made his first speech in the house. He urged an appropriation for the Lewis and Clarke centennial exposition. Mr. McDermott (N. J.) made an anti-trust speech and asserted that the price of raw sugar had decreased since the passage of the Cuban reciprocity bill without a decrease in the price paid by the consumer. Mr. Miers (Ind.) discussed ship subsidy. Relief for the southern tobacco raisers was advocated by Messrs. Hopkins (Ky.) and Flood (Va.) through the repeal of the six cent per pound tax on stemmed and twisted tobacco.

Washington, March 3.—Senate.—The bill for the regulation of Philippine shipping was again the principal subject of discussion by the senate Wednesday. It was made the subject of a somewhat general discussion of the Philippine question and was amended so as to defer for a year the time when the bill shall take effect. A large number of private pension bills were passed.

House.—The house devoted the entire day to consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, but did not conclude action on the measure. The house, in committee of the whole, amended the bill by unanimous vote so as to fix the maximum rates which may be charged the District of Columbia for telephone service or for telephones in private residences at from \$25 to \$50 per annum.

Washington, March 4.—Senate.—For almost four hours Thursday the senate, while technically engaged on the naval appropriation bill, discussed a wide range of subjects, including the policy of the United States in the Philippines, and the Russo-Japanese war. Mr. Hale, in charge of the naval bill, criticised the plans of the naval board as tending to an establishment beyond the needs of the country. Mr. Lodge Mr. Dewey and Mr. Perkins defended the naval officers. Mr. Lodge declared a large navy essential to the maintenance of peace. Mr. Money said he did not consider the total appropriation, \$97,000,000, carried by the bill, as excessive under our present policy in the Orient. He, however, criticised that policy, as did other democratic speakers.

House.—In the house a letter from Grover Cleveland to Representative Webb (N. C.), denying that C. H. J. Taylor, a Negro, had dined with him at the white house while he was president, as charged by Representative Scott (Kan.), a few days ago. Mr. Scott promptly offered his apology to the former president, saying he never before had heard the statement which he made denied. A discussion of the race question followed during which Mr. Williams, the minority leader, criticised President Roosevelt for having invited Booker T. Washington to a seat at his table. Representative Webb said Mr. Cleveland had been a friend of the Negro, but never had held him the hope of social equality. Mr. Williams said that objection to the appointment of a Negro to a position was met with the statement that there could be no discrimination, but asserted that a Chinaman would not be appointed a postmaster on the Pacific coast. The house passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill and took up the Indian appropriation bill.

TO INCREASE SALARIES.

President, Cabinet and Others Affected By a Bill Introduced.

Washington, March 2.—Senator Gallinger Tuesday introduced a bill increasing the salaries of the executive officers of the government and also of senators and members of the house of representatives. The bill, which provides the new salaries, shall take effect March 4, 1905. The bill fixes the following scale: President, \$75,000; vice president, \$15,000; speaker of the house of representatives, \$12,000; members of the cabinet, \$15,000 each; senators and members of the house, \$8,000 each.

Will Remove Women Refugees.

Washington, March 4.—Minister Allen reported to the state department from Seoul by cable that he has determined to send an American ship to the vicinity of Ping Yang to remove to a place of safety the women among the refugees gathered there. The cruiser Cincinnati, which is lying at Chemulpo, will bring away these people.

Meteorological Observatory.

Washington, March 4.—Secretary Wilson has directed Chief Moore, of the weather bureau, to establish a meteorological observatory at Honolulu. R. M. Hardinge has been ordered to proceed to Honolulu and open the station.

Wants a Better Position.

Washington, March 4.—Senators Cullom and Hopkins, of Illinois, requested the president to provide for A. M. Beaupre, United States minister to Colombia, a better diplomatic post than that he now holds.



THE FUSSING PLACE.

I have to go to the Fussing Place When I'm very bad, And make such a sorry face, And her eyes look sad. But she says in just the firmest tone: "The boy that fusses must stay alone." When I have been bad.

At first I pretend I do not care, And I hum a tune, And walk off quick with my head in the air. But pretty soon I begin to hate the Fussing Place, And to be there seems a great disgrace, So I stop my tune.

And then I think of mother's eyes With that sorry look, And soon I think it is time to surprise Her over her book. So I hunt up a smile, and put it on (For I can't come out till the frowns are gone).

How happy she'll look! The Fussing Place? Oh, it's where you're sent. When you're naughty and mean, And there you must stay till you're good again. And fit to be seen. It's up in the attic, or under the stairs, Or seated on one of the kitchen chairs, And oh, you feel mean!

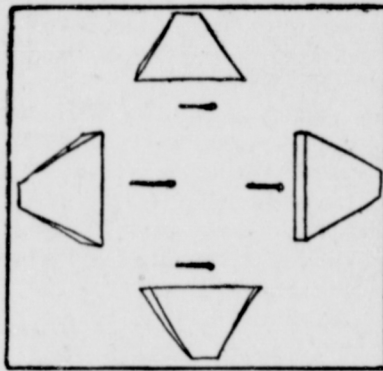
But it doesn't matter much where it is— This old Fussing place; For the very spot that seems so bad When you're in disgrace, Is nice enough when you're loving and true, So it's not where you are, but how you do, That makes it a "Fussing place!" —Annie Wills McCullough, in Youth's Companion.

THE GAME OF BATTERY.

It Not Only Affords Plenty of Amusement But a Fine Chance for Real Skill as Well.

I am going to tell the boys how to make a new game that will afford plenty of amusement and a chance for much skill. The game is called Battery, and was originated by the writer. The little blocks on each side represent a fort, and the rings used are bombshells. When a player succeeds in throwing one over the peg of his opponent, the bomb is supposed to have dropped into the enemy's fort. Any smart boy, who can use a saw, plane and pocket knife, can make the game in a few hours. The material, excepting the rings, you will probably find somewhere about the premises, but if not, a few pennies will purchase them.

Procure a nice, smooth piece of board, soft or hard wood, one-half inch thick and eight inches square as shown in the illustration. Next make four little wedge-shaped pieces, 1½ inches long by two inches wide at top, and tapering to one-fourth of an inch at the bottom end. The pieces should be one-half inch thick and taper from the wide end to almost nothing at the small end. This is to give them a slanting surface when glued in their proper places on the board. Now draw



GAME OF BATTERY.

a line across the center of the board each way, and glue or tack one of these blocks on the line on each side of the board and close to the edge, as shown in the illustration. Next measure off from the inside edge of the blocks, toward the center, and on the line, one inch from each block drive a one-inch brad or shingle nail, so that it shall stick up above the surface of the board exactly five-eighths of an inch. Next buy at the hardware store five little brass curtain rings one-half inch in diameter, which should not cost over a penny or two, and the game is finished. The board may be painted or stained some pretty color if desired.

Two or four may play the game. If four are to play you may play partners. Having seated yourselves about the board, which should be placed upon a small center table, the first player begins by taking the five rings, which count five each, and one at a time places them on the sloping block (called a battery), and placing the index finger on the inside of the ring, gives it a quick snap up the incline so that it will encircle the peg of his opponent directly opposite. Should he fail to land it, he allows it to remain on the board until he has thrown all the rings. If he succeeded in getting any of the rings over the peg, the one chosen to keep tally puts down the score to the player. The next player in turn then takes the rings and proceeds as with the first, and so on until all have played, when the score is counted. It is best to have a fixed number at the start to play for; say 50 or 100.—N. K. Briggs, in Orange Judd Farmer.

The Seal of Long Ago.

It is not generally known that the fur-seal was once a land animal. The baby seals are actually afraid of the water; they would drown if thrown into it, and have to learn to swim by repeated efforts. When once they have been taught to swim, however, they soon forget to walk.

Greatest Ocean Highway.

About 1,000 ships cross the Atlantic every month.

WHAT THE LION MEANT.

True Account of a Conversation Between the Foolish Hippo and His Majesty, King Leo.

"I wish you would teach me to roar," said the Hippo to the Lion one day. "Why do you wish it?" asked he. "Oh, it would be just grand, you know, to sit on the banks of the Nile and roar away at the passing boats and hear all the tourists and travelers say, 'Oh, listen to the king of the jungle!'"

"My, but you're ambitious," replied his majesty Leo, "but I should warn you against trying it. I'm afraid it won't agree with you—have to be built along that plan, you know."

"I'll take the risk if you'll take the trouble. But what will it cost me?"

"Oh, as for the cost," said his majesty, "I'll agree to make you roar in



"YOU'RE RAW ENOUGH."

two days. I only charge for the cure." "For the cure!" said the Hippo, in surprise. "Why, I don't want to be cured."

"I'm not so sure of that," said the Lion.

So he set him to work practicing howls and yells and yelps and roaring, until the poor fellow was so tired he could hardly stand and his throat was so lame he could hardly swallow. Then he went to Mr. Lion.

"Open your mouth," said the Lion, sharply.

The Hippo stretched wide his huge jaws, while he grunted with pain and the tears ran down his cheeks.

"I told you I'd do it," said the Lion.

"Do what?" gasped Hippo.

"Why, make you raw (roar), to be sure. You're raw enough to proceed with the cure, and for that I shall charge you heavily, for you should have been satisfied to be as you were. Now take this cannon ball pill and go home, and not try to be an ass hereafter."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

SONG-LOVING LIZARDS.

The Tuataras of New Zealand Are Said to Be Particularly Fond of Rollovering Choruses.

A curious fact has lately been learned about the tuatara, the large native lizard of New Zealand.

It is a great fat, sleepy thing, from a foot upward in length, with a measurement around of about 12 inches. It is kept tamed, about rocks. Wild specimens are growing rare, though one island off the coast yet swarms with them.

These harmless things come out as a rule only for food. But some one in Christchurch, at Auckland, has discovered a way of bringing them out at any time. This is by singing to them.

They have their preferences in music, too. They evince much more satisfaction at a rollicking chorus than at a solo.

One day a song sung by a girl brought some out, but only their heads were visible, their sleepy eyes opening every few minutes. Then the charmer tried "Soldiers of the Queen," and when all joined in the chorus there was no doubt about the effect on the tuataras.

They wriggled about on the rocks, almost dancing in their excitement and joy, until the repertoire of the singers was exhausted, when the lizards sneaked back again to their home among the rocks.

New Zealand is the only place in the world where these great lizards are found, and they are said by biologists to be out of their place in this stage of the world's history. They belong to the coal period, and like the moa, ought, by natural laws, to have become extinct long ago.

Lincoln Declined the Case.

A lawyer who was reading as a young man in Lincoln's office, when the latter was practicing at the bar, tells a story which would seem to stamp Old Abe as a man of conscience even in a field where conscience is regarded as an unnecessary sentiment. He had been listening for a half hour or longer to a would-be client, who had pointed out the merits and demerits of his case with considerable attention to details, and asked Lincoln to take it up. The latter, who had been gazing fixedly at the ceiling during the other's explanations, turned in his chair and replied: "You've got a great case as to technicalities, but one absolutely without equity or justice. You're bound to win—but I guess you'd better get some other fellow to win it for you. I couldn't do it. All the time I'd be talking to the jury I'd be saying to myself: 'Lincoln, you're a liar!' In fact, I believe I should forget myself and say it out loud!"

Mosquito Plant of Nigeria.

A German paper reports the finding in North Nigeria of a plant two or three of which, when placed in a room or on a veranda, will remove mosquitoes. The natives extract an essence from the plant, which is an excellent substitute for quinine. It is not only equal in its effects, but it lacks many of quinine's disagreeable attributes.

Proper Treatment of Pneumonia.

Pneumonia is too dangerous a disease for anyone to attempt to doctor himself, although he may have the proper remedies at hand. A physician should always be called. It should be borne in mind, however, that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of the grip, and that by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the threatened attack of pneumonia may be warded off. This remedy is also used by physicians in the treatment of pneumonia with the best results. Dr. W. J. Smith, of Sanders, Ala., who is also a druggist, says of it: I have been selling Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and prescribing it in my practice for the past six years. I use it in cases of pneumonia and have always gotten the best results." Sold by S. E. Welch, Jr., Berea, Ky.

Farmer's National Bank

Richmond, Ky.

Capital and Surplus \$180,000

We solicit your patronage

JAMES BENNETT, Pres.
S. S. PARKES, Cashier

Colds Cause Pneumonia.

One of the most remarkable cases of a cold, deep-seated on the lungs, causing pneumonia, is that of Mrs. Gertrude E. Fenner, Marion, Ind., who was entirely cured by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. She says: "The coughing and straining so weakened me I ran down in weight from 148 to 92 pounds. I tried a number of remedies to no avail until I used One Minute Cough Cure. Four bottles of this wonderful remedy cured me entirely of the cough, strengthened my lungs and restored me to my normal weight, health and strength." Sold by East End Drug Co.

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PATENTS

and model, sketch or photo of invention for report on patentability. For free book on how to secure patents and TRADE-MARKS

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WASHINGTON D. C.

Tragedy Averted.

"Just in the nick of time our little boy was saved," writes Mrs. W. Watkins, of Pleasant City, Ohio. Pneumonia had played sad havoc with him and a terrible cough set in besides. Doctors treated him, but he grew worse every day. At length we tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and our darling was saved. He's now sound and well." Everybody ought to know it's the only sure cure for Coughs, colds and all Lung diseases. Guaranteed by East End Drug Co., Berea, Ky. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles.

EARLY RISERS

THE FAMOUS LITTLE PILLS.

For quick relief from Biliousness, Sick Headache, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Dizziness, and all troubles arising from an inactive or sluggish liver. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are unequalled.

They act promptly and never gripe. They are so dainty that it is a pleasure to take them. One or two act as a mild laxative; two or four act as a pleasant and effective cathartic. They are purely vegetable and absolutely harmless. They tonic the liver.

YOUR DEALER CAN SUPPLY YOU.

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HAPPY, HEALTHY CHILDREN.

Any child can take Little Early Risers with perfect safety. They are harmless, never gripe or sicken, and yet they are so certain in results that robust constitutions requiring drastic means are never disappointed. They cannot fail to perform their mission, and everyone who uses DeWitt's Little Early Risers prefer them to all other pills. They cure biliousness. Sold by East End Drug Co.

RACE WAR FEARED.

A Mob of 2,000 Set Fire to the Negro Quarters at Springfield, O.

TROOPS HASTENING TO THE CITY.

Blaze Was Started in a Colored Saloon in the Levee District and Spread Both Ways.

At Midnight the Entire Block in Washington Street, From Gallagher West to Spring Street Was Burning Fiercely.

Springfield, O., March 9.—Threats throughout the day and Tuesday evening to burn the levee, the Negro district of the city, confirmed Mayor C. J. Bowlin in his belief that more trouble was brewing Tuesday night and he has asked Gov. Herrick for troops. Two companies from Dayton and one each from Miamisburg, Urbana and Columbus have been promised to reinforce the two local companies.

Many of the Negroes of the city were surly and moody Tuesday night and it was realized that only a spark was needed to set off the magazine of a race war. At 8:45 o'clock small crowds of whites gathered in the vicinity of the levee and all the day police had been ordered to report for duty for the night.

By 9:30 o'clock a crowd of about 2,000 men had assembled at the Big Four railroad tracks almost blockading Washington street, which is known as the levee from Fountain avenue. Two hundred Negroes were clustered together just west of Fountain avenue, in the levee district, near the place called Honky Tonk.

Negroes Unusually Quiet.

The Negroes were unusually quiet and seemed to be waiting for a start to be made by the white men. The other crowd was boisterous and there were frequent yells and several pistol shots heard, although no one has been reported hurt so far.

Mayor Bowlin, Sheriff Routzahn and the other officials were stationed in the mayor's office, where the mayor is in constant communication with Maj. Kirkpatrick and Gov. Herrick. It was announced by the mayor that the Urbana company was en route here and that the others were coming as quickly as the cars will bring them. Company I, of Piqua, has also been ordered here. This will make six companies of militia that will be mobilized in this city.

No effort will be made to use Company A, Ninth battalion, composed of colored men, because of fear of race prejudice.

Five companies of the Ohio national guard are on their way here on a special train by order of Gov. Herrick in response to the request of the city and county officials.

The Fire Burned Itself Out.

The company of militia from Xenia arrived at 1:30 Wednesday morning and were immediately sent toward the levee by a circuitous route.

The fire in East Washington street has burned out exactly the district the mob said should go, but there is now no danger of its spreading, either further east or west or to the north.

At 2:30 Wednesday morning the fire had burned itself out and both mob and spectators have for the most part dispersed. Quiet prevails throughout the city and the mob is good natured and orderly, evidently well satisfied with its night's work. It is hardly probable that an attempt will be made by the whites to burn the West Washington street resorts out as this section is closely guarded by Dayton and Miamisburg troops. Probably 20 small buildings were destroyed, entailing a loss of not to exceed \$30,000.

So far the Negroes have not tried to make good their threats to dynamite the county jail to "even up" with Sheriff Routzahn for permitting the Negro murderer Dixon to be taken by the mob Monday night without the shedding of blood to save him.

Elected on the 202d Ballot.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 9.—Carroll G. Pearce, of Omaha, was Tuesday night elected superintendent of Milwaukee schools to succeed H. O. R. Seifert, on the 202d ballot. The contest had been on for a week.

Nominated a Labor Ticket.

Kansas City, Mo., March 9.—Delegates representing 55 labor unions of this city met in convention at labor headquarters Tuesday night, adopted a platform and nominated a ticket for the coming city election.

Open to Regular Traffic.

Ogden, Utah, March 9.—The Ogden-Lucan cut-off, eliminating 145 miles of the main line of the Southern Pacific over Promontory mountain and shortening the road by 43 miles, was opened to regular traffic Tuesday.

Nurses Going to Japan.

Seattle, Wash., March 9.—Forty American nurses in charge of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, president of the Spanish-American War Nurses' association, sailed from here Tuesday on the Iyo Maru for Japan.

A Costly Blaze.

Scranton, Pa., March 9.—Smith's bazaar, one of the city's largest department stores, was completely destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The loss amounts to \$200,000, partially covered by insurance.

Interesting Kentucky Items.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The House in Favor of the National Pure Seed Bill.

Frankfort, March 9.—Senate—The senate Tuesday by a vote of 19 to 9 passed the Byron bill making an appropriation of \$20,000 to build a monument to Gov. Goebel on the statehouse square in Frankfort. The bill to increase the per capita of the state reform school from \$100 to \$110 passed. The bill appropriating \$12,000 for a deficit in the funds of the reform school passed, as did the bill appropriating \$20,000 for new buildings at the same school. A resolution was adopted directing the state librarian to sell copies of the statutes and code used by the legislative committees this session to the legislators who desire them.

House—Mr. Thompson, of Bourbon, called from the clerk's desk, and the house by unanimous vote passed a resolution urging the Kentucky delegation in congress to vote for the national pure seed bill. Mr. Weathers, of the criminal law committee, reported, by unanimous consent, the senate bill, 188, and it was advanced in the orders. The bill increases the penalty for safe-blowing, bank robbery. The committee on rules called up and passed house bill 245, providing penalties for drawing or flourishing a deadly weapon within a passenger coach. The bill was adopted. The Cochran bill to provide for establishing graded schools in common school districts, bordering on county lines, passed. House bill 202, to prohibit fraudulent certification of land titles, was adopted.

KENTUCKY MINE WORKERS.

The Western District Met in Louisville and Elected Officers.

Louisville, Ky., March 9.—The United Mine Workers of the Western Kentucky district Tuesday elected the following officers:

President, C. W. Wells, Central City; vice president, W. E. Hicks; secretary and treasurer, G. D. Wood.

The convention, which held its first session Tuesday, is expected to remain in session until next Tuesday, when a joint convention with the operators of the same district will begin. The most important matters before the convention are the wage scale for 1904, to be submitted to the operators next week, and the consideration of plans for unionizing the Hopkins fields.

An officer of the organization stated Tuesday that he was practically assured of an increase in the present wage scale to 82½ cents a ton for mining and \$2 to \$2.20 a day for general labor would be demanded of the operators. President Wells' report shows a surplus of \$10,000 in the treasury.

WERE WITNESSES.

Members of Printing Board Before the Investigating Committee.

Frankfort, Ky., March 9.—The committee investigating the public printing had before it Tuesday as witnesses Gov. Beckham, Secretary of State McChesney and Auditor Hager, of the printing board, which allowed the \$28,000 account of a Louisville printing house, which is the item in dispute. They testified that they had no interest in the persons or its contract and that they believed the account was reasonable, but not being experts could not say whether this was true or not.

Gov. Beckham asked to be allowed to make a statement regarding a member of the senate, but the committee ruled that evidence relating to that matter could not properly be heard by this committee.

FLOOD AT OWENSBORO.

Farmers Are Fleeing to the Hills on the Indiana Side.

Owensboro, Ky., March 9.—Tuesday night the water in the Ohio was just rolling along the top of the Indiana banks opposite Owensboro. Indiana farmers are using all celerity possible in fleeing to the hills. Boats, tugs and launches are being pressed into service removing corn and tobacco from the lowlands. The river continues to rise at the rate of an inch an hour at this point. The river men are expecting ten feet more of water.

Aged Woman Beheaded.

Louisville, Ky., March 9.—Sarah Miller, 70, of 1308 Seventh street, preferred death to the insane asylum. Tuesday evening she laid her head on the Louisville & Nashville railroad track at the Seventh street crossing and a moment later a passing train beheaded her.

Mad Dog Scare at Versailles.

Versailles, Ky., March 9.—Versailles is having a mad dog scare. A dog apparently affected with hydrophobia ran through the city and it has since developed that it bit a number of dogs. Several valued pets that were bitten have already been killed.

An Early Victim.

Barboursville, Ky., March 9.—Walter Weslie, a student at Union college, was seriously injured Monday while playing football on the college football grounds. His spine was injured by a fall, and his recovery is uncertain. His home is in Pulaski county.

Secretly Married For Three Years.

Scottsville, Ky., March 9.—The marriage of Miss Emma Barger, daughter of Jefferson Barger, of the Chapel Hill country, and Emmet Hinton has been announced. The couple were married in Gallatin, Tenn., three years ago.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Mrs. G. T. Spencer was a Richmond visitor over Sunday.

Mitch Preston was a Richmond visitor on Monday of this week.

Mr. G. T. Spencer made a business trip to London and Corbin Thursday of last week.

Prof. F. K. Graves is out again after two weeks' illness with a severe attack of the grip.

The postoffice building is receiving much needed repairs this week in the shape of a new shingle roof.

Mrs. P. J. Pauley is yet able to walk but little as the effect of a fall, which she sustained on Tuesday of last week.

Mr. Caleb Cope and family removed yesterday to a farm, four miles south of Livingston, which Mr. Cope recently purchased.

Up to the time of going to press House Bill No. 25 prohibiting the co-education of the white and negro races had not come up for discussion in the Senate.

Under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor, Rev. Thomson will give a stereopticon lecture at the Tabernacle Monday night. Tickets and social privileges, 10 cents.

Kelly Hogg, King's Creek, Letcher county, was here last week, looking over some Blue Grass farms in this vicinity, with the intention of purchasing soon and locating near Berea.

Thomas M. Gumm sent to his sister, Mrs. P. J. Pauley, last week a bunch of beautiful almond blossoms and other varieties of blooms taken from his large fruit farm in California.

Prof. J. W. Dinsmore was called to Columbus, Ohio, Friday, on account of the fatal illness of his sister, Mrs. Henry Kraft. She died only a short time after his arrival. Prof. Dinsmore returning to Berea Monday night.

The popular young attorney, Geo. C. Moore, who recently sold his property in McKee, Jackson county, where he had practiced law successfully for some years, has removed to London, where he will continue the practice of his profession.

A letter from Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Jones, now of Jeffersonville, Ind., but well known here, states that they are enjoying a pleasant visit from their daughter, Mrs. Daisy Jones Welsh, and two granddaughters, the daughters of Mrs. Welsh.

J. M. Haley is still very low with pneumonia fever at his home on Big Hill street. His brother-in-law, Mr. John Davis, is caring for Mr. Haley during his illness. Mrs. Haley is convalescent from an attack of "grip" with other complications.

Superintendent S. L. Clark of the College Brickyard, while on a trip to Williamsburg last Thursday, sustained a slight stroke of paralysis, which affected one side of his face. He went to Cincinnati, Friday, accompanied by Prof. J. W. Dinsmore, and entered a hospital, where his case will receive the best of attention. His many friends hope for his speedy recovery from this affliction.

Sunday morning Kings Tunnel on the L. & A., near the Estill line, caved in and killed William Johnson, and injured J. H. McCoy, Will Frazier and Frank Frazier. McCoy is bridge foreman and Johnson and Frazier were on his force, and Will Frazier a freight brakeman. Wm. Johnson was a resident of Richmond and leaves a wife and two children, who have the sympathy of the citizens of our county seat.

The third visit of Ralph Parlette, "dispenser of sunshine," found great favor with his audience last Monday night. His two hour lecture upon "Millionaires" was packed full of thought enforced by humorous illustration as only a Parlette can. Incidentally, "from the fullness of his heart," he spoke his good wishes for the College and its work, and gave some good advice to the boy or girl seeking education. Many say this is the best of his three lectures given here.

The examining trial of H. H. Hawes, the traveling showman, charged with shooting Sam W. Bales, took place in Judge Turpin's court Friday. The accused told a very straight story: said that Bales threw a pistol in his face, whereupon naturally he grappled with him, and in the ensuing struggle the gun went off inflicting fatal injuries upon Bales. Hawes furthermore testifies that he

made no effort to escape, surrendered to the officers, helped to carry the wounded man into the house, and assisted in searching for his wounds. Mr. W. B. Smith represented the defendant, and County Attorney Cobb conducted the prosecution. Judge Turpin after hearing the evidence held the accused over to await the action of the grand jury.—Richmond Kentucky Register.

Columbia, Mo.

Mar. 2.—Ed. of Citizen: A clipping from the items from Boone was recently sent to a friend of mine here, together with a very kind inquiry concerning myself. The clipping was to the effect that I had unfortunately died of some mysterious and unknown malady and that my friends at Berea were tearfully observing my funeral obsequies. You may insert a line if you will and tell them that I most vigorously deny the charge. I am as lively a corpse as you most ever saw, and enjoying all the privileges, social or otherwise, which a student can, by any hook or crook, obtain. I am carrying a full law course, together with some academic work, and have not flunked in anything yet. Tell all my friends to snub their noses and brush away their tears; that I am still in the land of the living and send them all a most cheerful greeting.

T. T. Simmons.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Miss Nancy Hensley, of Harlan county, will be a student here in the spring term, taking a special course. The bricklaying class has been provided with repair and job work sufficient to keep them busy during the vacation.

Miss Bettie Nolen, of Harlan county, daughter of Representative Nolen, will be in school here again in the spring term.

T. G. Pasco, class of '97, is meeting with good success this year in his work as superintendent of public schools at North Fairfield, Ohio. He has just been re-elected for another year with a good increase in salary.

Tuesday and yesterday were examination days.—Last night the A Rhetorical Class gave the closing exercises of the winter term.—The spring term opens next Wednesday with prospects of a good attendance.

Utile Dulce (ladies) Literary Society gave an open meeting in the Parish House Friday night, and certainly did themselves proud. The program was varied and exceedingly pleasing to those in attendance. The editorial department of the society paper, The Royal Banner, was in the hands of Miss Grace Maiden. She was ably assisted by Miss Ethel King at the head of the news department and Miss Carletta Osborne in charge of the dyspeptic's department. This last turned out to be the joke department, and if a hearty laugh has any efficacy in curing dyspepsia certainly the dyspepsics present went away in a better state of health. The other departments of the paper were replete with humor as were also the original stories, "A Yankee Swap," and "Adventures of Jonathan Gates," by Miss Lydia Williams and Miss Margaret Livengood respectively. Miss Anna Ray very acceptably recited the poem, "The Curtain." The Review by Elizabeth Marsh of Jacob Riis' Book, "How the Other Half Lives," was serious and comprehensive. Miss Sally Waldron's essay on "Joan of Arc" contained all the enthusiasm and pathos due such a subject. The meeting closed by a thoughtful and well-delivered oration by Miss Elisabeth Lewis. The well-rendered piano solos by Misses Loer and Livengood added greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Seventeen Mormons are encamped in Washington, including the head of the church, Joseph F. Smith, President, and several elders and apostles. They gave testimony Friday in the case of Reed Smooth, elected to the Senate from Utah, whom the "reform" crusaders are trying to unseat, on the ground that he believes in polygamy and was elected by the church and not by the State.



FARMERS.

We want live, fat Poultry, Eggs, Hides, and Feathers. We pay highest cash prices. We pay 40c per doz. for Goose Eggs.

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We carry a full line of groceries
We never overstock, so always have a fresh line

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PHONE 33

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THE CITIZEN'S CLASSIFIED "AD." COLUMN

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PURCHASER for an extra good saddle, new, for two-thirds the cost price. Inquire of Treasurer Osborne.

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FIRST CLASS BUILDING BRICK constantly on hand. We also have hard burned brick and bats for cisterns at very low price. Berea College Brick yard.

FOUNTAIN PEN—twenty cents each and upward. Pens are gold with diamond tip, sent by mail postpaid. N. F. Ambrose, Conkling, Ky.

HOMESPUN—coverlets, linen, linen suit patterns, etc. I. B. Ambrose, Conkling, Ky.

WHO WANTS BIG CROPS? The College Farm Department (Prof. Mason) can spare a quantity of the Buckeye Fertilizer which made such tall good corn and other crops the past season. For price, etc., apply soon.

SEVERAL TONS of good baled hay and straw. W. B. Jones, Paint Lick, Ky.

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Also Purifies the Blood. Don't become discouraged. There is a cure for you. If necessary write Dr. Fenner. He has spent a lifetime curing just such cases as yours. All consultations are FREE. "I have suffered for the past ten years with backache and kidney trouble, and tried many of the most prominent physicians in Boston and Omaha and all the patent medicines I heard of in the hope of obtaining relief. Finally seeing your ad. I procured a bottle of Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure and I wish to thank you for the benefit I received therefrom. Two bottles entirely cured me and I haven't a pain or ache of any kind. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering friends."

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Sold by Druggists, 50c. and \$1. Ask for Dr. Fenner's Almanac or Cook Book—FREE.

Write or Call on HARBER and HUGUELY, Main Street, Richmond, Ky., for prices on Oats, Clover, Timothy, and other Field Seeds and Grasses.—Phone 35.

See our announcement this week on page 3 of the World's Fair contest in which we give our subscribers an opportunity to take part. Remember we give you full credit on your subscription account for every cent you send in. The estimates are absolutely free, and secure for you any prize which your estimates entitle you to claim. A special prize of \$500 is given for the closest estimate made before March 15, but this does not lessen your chance to secure the \$5,000 prize. Send money and guesses to day. Use blank on page 3.

The Movement for Good Roads

By MARTIN DODGE,
Director of Public Road Inquiries.



ANY people are alarmed in consequence of the concentration of wealth and population in the great cities of our nation, but few seem to appreciate the effect this has on the rural districts. It is doubtful whether anything can be properly done to interfere with the great economic law that makes the concentration of numbers, wealth and power in the great cities, because there is a real gain in the wages of labor and the profits of industry so manifested in the prevailing system; but something can be properly done to offset the correlative loss which has fallen on the rural districts by reason of the great change in the wealth and population which manifested itself within the last generation.

One of the chief corner-stones on which every great city is founded is cheap transportation, not only cheap transportation for long distances over both land and water by means of which the food products and the materials for manufacture can be concentrated with but little cost, but cheap transportation in the cities themselves by reason of paved streets and vehicles propelled by inanimate power. The country districts lack this important element, that is to say, cheap transportation, to a great extent. The vehicle propelled by animal power proceeding over a common country road is about as expensive a means of transportation now as it was 50 or 100 years ago, and it still costs by that means for passengers ten cents a mile and for freight 25 cents a ton a mile. It is for lack of cheap transportation primarily and mainly that the country people suffer. That cheapness which results from great numbers is not attainable by them, for their numbers, though large, are diffused; so the only way to cheapen transportation in the main to the country people is by means of public highways improved at public expense.

From time out of mind it has been the theory and practice that the cities should pave their streets and the country should make its roads; but now a voice is heard through chambers of commerce and boards of trade and executive offices of the great cities to the effect that they are willing to pay money into a general fund, the same to be used in improving the highways of the country and no part of it to be used toward paving the streets of the cities. Concurrently with this we find the southern statesmen coming rapidly to the front with a proposition for national aid in road building, and, for the first time in two generations, we have the very remarkable spectacle of a distinguished southern statesman offering in the United States senate a bill authorizing the United States government to cooperate with the different states or civil subdivisions thereof in the permanent improvement of the public roads. Senator Latimer, of South Carolina, is the author of this measure and says that it is generally supported by the statesmen of the south.

So we have now for the first time the northern farmers, the southern statesmen and the representatives of concentrated wealth in the great cities all favoring a new plan of cooperation in road building by which the people in the rural districts shall be relieved of a portion of the burden and the entire cost distributed so that all shall bear their just proportion. "Many hands make light work," and what was too heavy for the farmers to bear alone will be easily carried by these three great estates, that is to say, the farmers of the north, the statesmen of the south and the representatives of concentrated wealth in the great cities.

Power of Individuality

By HON. JAMES K. VARDHAM,
Governor of Mississippi.



Too much authority and power cannot be reposed in the people.

Every citizen should understand that with his ballot the laws of the land are written—that the government is just as good as he is, and that in the proportion that he is wise and just in the exercise of the supreme function of citizenship, so will the laws of his state be wise and just in their operations.

The ability to govern one's self—to perform properly the sovereign functions of citizenship in a republic, is greatly enhanced by practice. The fact is, it required many centuries of tutelage in the right school of experience to bring the Anglo-Saxon race—the only self-governing race of modern times—to its present condition of superiority. It is the result of the evolution of ages, the education of the generations, and can only be pushed forward or maintained by the agencies that have been employed in the past. I am in favor of putting in the hands of the people as much power in the government of the state as can be exercised without impairing the facility in administering its affairs. Responsibility produces confidence and capacity. It awakens an intelligent and patriotic self-interest—the foundation stone of all free government and social organization—begets and encourages civic pride, and inspires the citizen with the truth, that he is the source of all political power, as his labor is the source of all material wealth.

The Glorification of Scraps

By DR. R. S. WOODWARD.

THE usually keen American sense of humor seems to have failed us in the matter of college athletes. Thus the reporters appear to think it essential to state that every distinguished college graduate who dies was a noted athlete in his day, and they often ascribe great prowess to men of a notably opposite physique. One might infer also, from the prominence given to the small number of "punters" and "half backs" of the day, that they are the only college men who are likely to succeed in life.

The sporting populace and the sporting alumni go wild with enthusiasm over intercollegiate contests, while the press, in a fashion similar to that followed in describing prize fights, devotes much more space to these ephemeral events than it does to all other educational affairs combined.

It is no wonder then that the light-headed undergraduate attires himself like a stable boy and affects the manners and vices of a cowboy without aspiring to the virtues of either. He may be excused also for entertaining the hypothesis that colleges are athletic clubs, and that his professors, as suggested by Mr. Dooley, will proceed leisurely to take from him the requisite minimum of formalities leading to a degree.

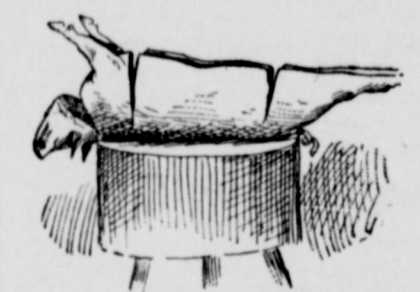
AGRICULTURAL HINTS

HOG KILLING NOTES.

If All This Advice Comes Too Late,
Cut It Out and Save the Article for Next Year.

The best meat is obtained from hogs that are kept growing and putting on flesh close up to killing time. The animal should not be fed for about 24 hours before slaughter.

When a pig is to be killed, see that the knives are sharp and in good form, and that everything is in readiness for scraping and hanging the carcass. A cheap and suitable scalding vat can be found in a paraffin cask, which may be set in a slanting position at the end of the scraping table, which should be about six feet long, two feet six inches wide and two feet high. The water should be at a temperature of between 180 and 185 degrees when the hog is placed therein. If too hot or too cold,



CUTTING UP A PORK CARCASS.

the hair will not come off properly. The old-fashioned plan of testing the temperature was to pour a few drops of the pig's blood into the water; if it spread evenly over the surface, the temperature was considered right. The water should not be removed from the fire until it is quite boiling, and then if put into a cold barrel the temperature will be about right when the pig is ready to be put into it. A small shovel of wood ashes or a large handful of soft soap put into the water will facilitate the loosening of the scurf.

After sticking or shooting the pig, wait until life is quite extinct before putting into the water. If this is not done, the blood in the capillaries of the skin will be coagulated and the skin reddened. Try the hair often to know when sufficiently scalded. Remove the hair from the feet and head with the hands, or with a scraper—the lid of an old coffee pot is an excellent implement—and then from the body. If properly scalded it will come off easily. When the hair is removed scrape the body clean, and trim it up with a sharp knife. Hang the carcass up, wash with hot water, then scrape, rinse with cold water, and be careful to remove all scurf. Open the body, put the intestines down and separate the connections near the kidneys, leaving the kidney fat intact. Remove the paunch with the intestines, keeping all clean, so as to preserve the fat. Cut around the diaphragm and remove the lungs and heart together with the windpipe. Remove the tongue.

A convenient way of cutting the carcass is shown in the illustration. Three cross sections are made, one removes the head, the next the shoulders between the fourth and fifth ribs, the next takes off the hams. The carcass can then be easily sawed through with the meat saw. This plan requires very little trimming for the hams. Shoulders can be trimmed easily by removing the ribs or neck piece, and cutting away the scraps for sausage and lard. The middle piece is then split through the center, and the lower two-thirds of the side removed, sawing through the ribs. The ribs are then taken out of the side piece, leaving the lean meat on the side. A part of the flank may be removed for lard, and the remainder will be available to be cured for bacon.

The lean meat on the upper third of the back, including the ribs, is called the pork loin, and is excellent for chops or roasting pieces. Fat trimmings may be used for lard and the lean trimmings for sausage. The head and feet are scraped and cleaned and used for head cheese or pickled. Meat should never be salted until thoroughly cooled, after which the quicker it goes into the salt barrel the better.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Care of Colt's Teeth.

Many of the more common digestive troubles of the horse are directly traceable to some imperfection of the teeth. Neglect of these often leads to imperfect mastication, impoverished condition, irritability, digestive disturbances and eye derangements. When dentition goes on regularly, the colt gets 16 new teeth, eight in each jaw, between its second and third years. Therefore, the mouth should be often and carefully examined at this period, and all irregularities adjusted. If the colt's system seems to be in a languid condition, this will retard dentition and should be remedied by extra feeding, especially of oats.—Prairie Farmer.

Crude Oil Destroys Ticks.

We are advised that the agricultural department, at Washington, has decided to allow cattle from below the quarantine line to be moved north at any time during the year, if they are first dipped in crude oil. The department has decided that crude oil will kill the ticks and thus eliminate the cause of Texas fever, and at the same time not injure the cattle. The dipping vats must be established under the supervision of department officers, and dipping process must take place under their direction.—Midland Farmer.

A hog naturally is a clean animal; man has made him dirty.

APPLYING THE MANURE.

Very Little of the Valuable Elements
Escape by Evaporation, Says a
Canadian Expert.

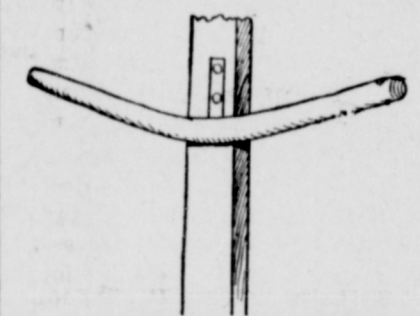
According to James McFadyen, an experiment conducted at the Ottawa experiment farm and covering a period of years, indicated that an equal weight of fresh stable manure and of well rotted manure were of practically the same value for application to all the principal crops. Practically the same results have thus far been obtained at that station. Mr. McFadyen says:

It is a great mistake to believe that manure wastes to any extent when spread upon the land. Unless there is considerable fermentation, there will be very little of the valuable elements escape by evaporation. I do not recommend too heavy an application at one time. We seek to have it divided so that it will cover all the land every second year, if possible. If the manure is reasonably short, so that we may have it incorporated into the surface soil with the disc or spade harrow, cultivator or gang plow in the spring, and so about the same depth as we wish to sow our grain, its indirect value to the growing crop is greatest. Farmyard manure is the most natural and perfect plant food available, and it has indirect results that no commercial fertilizer can give, because it adds to the soil so much vegetable matter, so much humus, by which all clay and sandy soils especially are greatly benefited, though not just yet available as plant food. But whenever there is a decaying of vegetable matter there is always a degree of heat formed. We see this very plainly in the manure heap. Then let us have this heat formed in the soil, that the growing plants may derive some benefit from it, and the soil will be made more mellow, crumbly and porous, because of the heat and moisture.

HANDY HARNESS HOOKS.

Made of Old Buggy Shafts and Quite
Strong Enough to Sustain a
Considerable Weight.

Old buggy shafts can be made into harness hooks. Buy new shafts instead of repairing the old ones with baling wire. For harness hooks the crosspiece of wood under the single tree that connects the two shafts is sawed out entirely,



STRONG HARNESS HOOK.

close up to each side of the iron brace. Then the bolts are taken from the crosspiece and the loose end of the iron is bent straight down. When putting the shaft on the barn wall turn it upside down and use spikes through the two holes in the iron where the bolts were taken out, as shown in the cut. These hooks are neat, and stout enough to hold a heavy set of work harnesses. We have used them for several years and the strongest point in the economy line is the safety in having new shafts when driving high spirited horses these frosty mornings.—Farm and Home.

SHEEPFOLD AND PIGGERY.

Petting sheep is almost as good as feeding them.

For satisfactory results in any flock, the ram must be thoroughly well bred and typical of the breed he represents.

Salt should be in constant supply. Sheep like good, clean and warm quarters in winter and plenty of good fodder.

There is a great difference between oily and gummy wool. A sheep with oily wool will keep fat while one with gummy wool will grow thin or even perish.

Buckwheat middlings are a good feed for hogs, but they make rather more economical gains on corn and wheat feeds. Buckwheat hulls are not fit for any kind of stock. They make good litter for the poultry house and the fowls pick out any good stuff in them.—Farm and Home.

When to Feed the Fowls.

Feed at regular hours, giving the lightest meal in the morning, as it is better to have the fowls a little hungry rather than overfed, so as to induce them to work for scattered grains. It is not advisable to feed at noon. The heaviest feed for poultry should be at night, as rest and quiet favor digestion, while a full stomach is the best protection against cold during winter nights. If any corn is given, it should be at night. In winter it will be all the better if it is warmed and some of it charred. At night, when exercise is impossible, no unnecessary burden should be placed on the system. In the morning it is better to feed poultry with grain scattered among straw, thus compelling them to scratch for it.

Legumes on Stock Farms.

In some Delaware tests it was shown that alfalfa, cowpeas and crimson clover were great factors in reducing the concentrated feed bills of dairymen and other stockmen. It was shown that the maximum crops of alfalfa yielded 1,230 pounds of protein per acre or an equivalent of 1 1/2 tons of cottonseed meal. The maximum crops of cowpeas and crimson clover contained each about 725 pounds of protein. A crop of clover and one of peas may be made into hay annually from the same acre of land, hence where alfalfa fails to thrive these crops may be used as a substitute.—Orange Judd Farmer.

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Academy Course—Four years, fitting for College, for business and for life.

College Courses—Literary, Scientific, Classical, leading to Baccalaureate degrees.

Music—Choral (free), Reed Organ, Vocal, Piano, Theory.

We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for term (12 Weeks) may be brought within \$24.00, about \$15 to be paid in advance.

The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples), Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.


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FOR ONE TERM—12 Weeks.

SCHOOL EXPENSES—due first day of term.
College, Acad. & Ap. Sc'ce. Model
Lat. Norm. Normal Schools
A Gram.

Incidental	Free	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50
Room	25	25	25	25	25
Books, paper, stationery	25	25	25	25	25
Total school expenses	900	800	600	400	200

For piano, stenography and other extras see Special Expenses below.

LIVING EXPENSES—Board due in advance by month; Room rent by term.

B.-ard. room, fuel and lights \$21 for fall and spring (\$1.75 a week); \$24 for winter term (\$2.00 a week).

Board in the village—allowed in approved places—varies in price according to accommodations furnished.

Adding these living expenses to school expenses we find:

To be paid the first day (including the \$1 deposit) in Collegiate Department \$30.20; Academy and Latin Normal \$19.20; Applied Science, Normal and A Grammar \$17.20; Model Schools \$15.20. In winter \$1.80 more for each. No student can be received who fails to make this advance payment.

Total Ordinary Expenses for 12 Weeks are seen to be: In Collegiate Department \$30.20; Academy and Latin Normal \$19.20; Applied Science, Normal and A Grammar \$17.20; Model Schools \$15.20. In winter \$1.80 more for each. No student can be received who fails to make this advance payment.

Students paying board and room rent in full for a term at the beginning receive a discount of fifty cents.

Students duly excused before the end of a term receive back an equitable portion of the money they have advanced.

SPECIAL EXPENSES.

Piano, Vocal or Special Theory (24 lessons, 1 hour, class of three)	\$7.00
Organ, Violin, etc. (24 lessons, class of three)	6.00
Stenography or Typewriting, per term	5.00
Class work in Harmony	3.00
Use of Piano or Typewriter (1 hr. a day)	2.50
Use of organ (1 hr. a day)	2.50
Rent of Music Library, per term	2.00
Chemical Laboratory, according to material and breakage, about	3.00
Physical and Microscopical Laboratories, per term	1.00
Materials in drawing, per term	.80
Examination, except on appointed days	.20
Graduation Fee, with degree with diploma	5.00



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Time Table in Effect May 24, 1903.

Going North. Train 4, Daily
Leave Berea..... 3:20 a. m.
Arrive Richmond..... 8:52 a. m.
Arrive Paris..... 6:05 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati..... 7:30 a. m.

Going South. Train 5, Daily
Leave Berea..... 12:55 p. m.
Arrive Richmond..... 1:25 p. m.
Arrive Paris..... 3:18 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati..... 6:00 p. m.

Going South. Train 1, Daily
Leave Berea..... 11:24 a. m.
Arrive Livingston..... 12:30 a. m.

Trains No. 1 and No. 5 make connection at Livingston for Jellico and the South with No. 24 and No. 27.

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The Citizen from now until January 1, 1905, with picture and special numbers, \$1.

Loss of Flesh

When you can't eat breakfast, take Scott's Emulsion. When you can't eat bread and butter, take Scott's Emulsion. When you have been living on a milk diet and want something a little more nourishing, take Scott's Emulsion.

To get fat you must eat fat. Scott's Emulsion is a great fattener, a great strength giver.

Those who have lost flesh want to increase all body tissues, not only fat. Scott's Emulsion increases them all, bone, flesh, blood and nerve.

For invalids, for convalescents, for consumptives, for weak children, for all who need flesh, Scott's Emulsion is a rich and comfortable food, and a natural tonic.

Scott's Emulsion for bone, flesh, blood and nerve.



We will send you a free sample.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS,

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A Good Thing

Is to get just what you ask for in the drugstore; so insist on having Paracamp for Catarrh or Cold in the Head. Paracamp contains no cocaine as many so-called Catarrh remedies do, but it relieves you instantly by soothing the inflamed parts and destroying the germs which cause the trouble. So don't suffer. Try it today. Every bottle guaranteed by S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

EDITOR'S COLUMN.

Bargains.

The following bargains are for either old or new subscribers to THE CITIZEN. If your subscription is paid up you will be given credit for one year from its present expiration date, whatever it is.

Bargain No. One.

	Reg. Price.
Citizen.....	\$1.00
Toledo Blade.....	1.00
	\$2.00

Our Bargain Price \$1.25.

Bargain No. Two.

Citizen.....	\$1.00
Union Gospel News.....	.50
"Driven Back to Eden".....	1.25
	\$2.75

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Eastern Kentucky News

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OWSLEY COUNTY. BOONEVILLE.

Mar. 4.—Once more we are out of the rut and having a good school at Booneville. The attendance is 50 per cent more than that of last year. Rev. W. A. E. Campbell is principal and teaches the advance classes; the fifth reader being the dividing line. The Bible, which has heretofore been neglected, is being taken up and made one of the most interesting studies in the school work.

The primary classes are taught by Mrs. Campbell. When we secured Mrs. Campbell we took from Indiana one of her distinguished teachers. She seems to understand child's nature, consequently she has conquered them by love and gained their respect. It is a pleasant sight to see her forty scholars march in of a morning with their hands folded and all speak "Good Morning" at once, and of evening to sing their "Good-bye" song and march out. We have several scholars who expect to teach this fall, some of them now holding certificates. Our first year preparatory class consists of six members. The branches studied by them are: Latin, Higher Arithmetic, Algebra, Physical Geography, General History, Rhetoric and English Literature. We are doing thorough work and expect when we have finished the academy here to be qualified to enter college. The prospect of Booneville Academy for the future is bright.

GABBARD.

March 8.—We have had some very nice weather the past week.—Margaret Huff has the "mumps" at this writing.—Dr. Kash has moved into his house, that he has recently erected.—A. J. Baker, of Cow Creek, was here Wednesday to see Dr. Kash. His little girl was sick, and he came to get advice.—There are some new cases of small-pox on Cow Creek this week. Meredith Reynolds has them.—John Wilder is building a new store house, near his father's home, where he intends to keep a stock of goods.—James Eversole, of Cow Creek, who has been very low with "measles," is much better now. Alfred and Bill, his brothers, also have them. Gabbard Bros., of Cow Creek, have purchased Becknell E. Barker's stock of goods, and will now keep goods at the same store. Success to you boys in your new undertaking.—There is a fine lot of timber in the South Fork river rafted ready for taking to market. The boys are looking forward to a tide soon, so they can run their timber to the market. Geo. B. Huff, of Confluence, Leslie county, died on the 13th of February. He had been in bad health for a good while. He was passing store at the time of his death and had a very flourishing trade. The family has our sympathy.

CONKLING.

March 8.—Oat sowing is all the rage now, and the farmers are rushing all hands to get done. Oats are selling at the unheard of price of 90 cents per bushel.—Vol Taylor, the small-pox patient, has recovered and now has his freedom from quarantine.—A flock of wild turkeys has been seen on Island Creek this week. Eli Taylor shot at one, but as it stood perfectly still he missed it.—John Wilson returned from Lee county this week.—Ed Campbell, of Booneville, has brought suit against the McCollum heirs for land lying on Doe Creek.—Mrs. I. B. Ambrose visited her daughter, Florence Rowland, whose daughter is very sick with fever this week.—James Hill, of this place, has gone to Estill county to haul logs.—N. F. Ambrose visited Booneville Academy last Saturday. He reports a pleasant visit and a progressive school under the leadership of Prof. Campbell. Prof. Campbell is certainly a fine teacher.—Will McCollum visited Jesse Wilson this week.—Henry Jennings has just moved into his new house. It is situated in a beautiful place on the river.—Peter Hacker is doing a thriving business in the mule trade and he also buys some donkeys.—Several of Owsley's teachers expect to visit the St. Louis Fair this year.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY. ROCKFORD.

Mar. 4.—Misses B. and Nora Linville visited May and Reecy Todd Saturday.—There are a few farmers around

here who are not done gathering corn, J. W. Todd for one.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stephens visited friends at old Scaffold Cane Saturday and Sunday.—Mace Miller was here last week on business.—Miss Dinkie Lake of Berea is visiting her sister, Mrs. Nannie Hammond, of this place.—Wm. Rich hauls spokes mud or no mud.—Willie Roulett of Disputanta was here Tuesday on business.—P. S. Callihan, who has been sick, is some better.—Miss Sis Gadd visited home folks Saturday.—Mrs. Sarah Richmond, who has been sick, is some better.

SCAFFOLD CANE.

March 7.—Mrs. Margaret Richmond is on the sick list this week.—Rev. J. F. Phelps preached an interesting sermon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Kimbrell Friday night.—Squire J. R. Richmond, who has been sick for the past week, is some better at this writing.—Messrs. Lee King and Marion Abney, of Climax, made a business trip to Berea Saturday.—J. S. Waddle and wife visited friends on Clear Creek Saturday.—Master Claud Waddle called at Daddy Todd's Mill Friday on business.—Services were held at West Scaffold Cane Sunday.—H. Ramey and family, of Jackson county, have moved to their farm on Clear Creek.—Rollie Davis went to Berea Friday on business.—C. C. Holman was in Stanford Saturday on business.—Quite a good deal of excitement was caused at Todd and Holman's shingle factory Friday afternoon when a steam pipe burst and filled the engine room with steam. No one was seriously hurt. Fireman J. Witt was slightly burned. Repairs were promptly made and work will be resumed Monday.

JACKSON COUNTY.

CLOVER BOTTOM.

Mar. 5.—Died on the 27th, Hawkin McQueen of Horse Lick.—One of the sons of Julius Van Winkle died on the 29th, Burial Sunday the 28.—A small boy of Henry Rogers cut his hand very badly with a chopping ax a few days ago.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Abram's child has been very low with pneumonia, but is now better.—The nice spring-like weather is very acceptable after such a long cold winter. Again we hear the music of the ax and saw.—Adam Cowan's wife is sick with asthma.—Turp Abrams is having a bill of lumber cut to build a dwelling.—F. D. Mayer's daughters are planning to attend school at Berea in the spring term.—Mrs. Anna Hays is visiting her father at Berea this week.—W. J. Hayes claims to own some of the finest lambs in the county.

KIRBY KNOB.

March 7.—The changeable weather has caused many people to have colds and gripe. The names of those on the sick list here are Mrs. Jane Sparks, Sylvester Bicknell, aunt Polly Leinheart, grandma Gayheart, and the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Abrams.—D. M. Click, who was reported sick last week, is better.—The men here are working the fallen timber into crossties.—Some of the cull lumber here, owned by the Cincinnati Lumber Co., is being sold now. A letter from J. M. Simpson, one of the firm, states that he will be here when spring opens to close up the lumber business.—A letter from McKee says that the school there under the management of Mrs. Cora A. Smith, and Misses Kastein and Kerkhof, is well attended, and progressing nicely. There is also much sickness in that town.—Miss Minnie Hayes and little niece, Lillian Abrams, are planning to be at Berea this spring.—Mrs. Tom Hayes spent last week at Berea with relatives.—John Leasher, drummer, passed through here this week.—Several shingle wagons will go to Richmond this coming court.—Jas. Baker and family, of Narrow Gap, were here last week.—Rev. Jas. Parsons preached at this place Saturday and Sunday.—Jas. Van Winkle, of Big Hill, lost a good horse recently.—Chas. Jones bought a milch cow of Chas. Click.

MASON COUNTY.

MAYSVILLE.

March 8.—Rev. O. A. Nelson, of the Plymouth church, brought his congregation and preached for Rev. N. H. Talbott of the M. E. Church Sunday afternoon. Rev. Talbott will leave this week for the Annual Conference.—Mrs. Mary Stevens had the

closing exhibitions of her school Friday and Saturday evenings. The way in which the boys and girls acquitted themselves showed that they had been under good instruction. Little Julius Routh's speech captivated everything.—Edgar Dimmitt is critically ill at his home on Maddox Street.—Miss Gracie Lightfoot, of Germantown, is quite ill.—George Strawder and family have moved into their residence on East Fourth Street, which they have lately purchased from Prof. T. A. Ried.—The many friends of Miss Mamie Harris are glad to receive her home from Nashville, Tenn. Miss Harris is one of the victims of the Walden University fire that occurred recently. It is hoped that she will be entirely recovered in a few days.—The funeral of Henry Robinson was largely attended from the Bethel church Thursday afternoon. Mr. Robinson will be greatly missed as he was loved and respected by all who know him.—John Webster, who attends school at Berea, is home at present visiting his parents. He seems to have fallen in love with Berea.

Louisville and Atlantic Railroad will Extend its Line Through Eastern Kentucky.

The Louisville & Atlantic railroad will begin this month to extend its line from Beattyville Junction in Lee county. The extension will be eighty miles in length and will run northeast through Wolfe county, crossing the O. & K. at Wilhurst. It will then go through the northern part of Breathitt and through the southern part of Magoffin to Prestonsburg in Floyd county. From that point the road will be finished through the eastern part of Pike county to the West Virginia line, where it will connect with the Norfolk & Western road. The route has been surveyed and all arrangements made to begin work. The country through which the new road will travel—Pike, Magoffin and Floyd counties—has no railroad and is full of the richest coal, timber and mineral lands. The completion of this line will open up the richest section of Kentucky. There seems to be no doubt of the completion of the road, and land owners along the proposed route are jubilant over the prospects. It is estimated that it will cost \$8,000 per mile.

LEGISLATIVE FRESHET.

All the thoughtful newspapers and leaders are cautioning the Legislature against the passage of bad measures during the closing days. The Legislature has done all it ought to do and a good deal besides already, and there are now over 200 bills which will be railroaded through without due consideration unless there is more conservative force exerted than hitherto. The House proposes to hold three sessions a day, and there is certainly danger that some tired out legislators may be worried into voting for measures which will make the people tired.

FRENCH HIGHWAYS.

Splendid System of Road Maintenance in France.

When Napoleon began his active military career he at once inaugurated a system of shipbuilding, and to his foresight in planning and to the skill of his engineers in constructing France owes her present standing as a model to the roadmakers of the world, says a writer in the World Today. The original Roman roads were built of solid flagstones placed side by side on edge, making a perfectly solid structure. The engineers of Napoleon were probably the first to learn and act upon the fact that broken stones closely packed together would re-cement and form a solid bed. The recognition of this fact brought about a revolution in road building, greatly reducing the cost without materially affecting its practical durability, especially where a system of maintenance prevails.

At the present time the French roads are divided into three classes—the national highways, which are kept in order by the state from a general fund; departmental highways, which are at the charge of the department, and township roads, which are constructed by the communes, but receive aid for maintenance from the state or the department. The national courses, as they are commonly called, radiate from Paris like the spokes from a wheel and connect that city with all the important cities and departments of the country. These courses are broad and are bordered with beautiful trees, which make the vista a delight to those who ride for pleasure.

Employ Skillful Engineers.

It is of vital importance that object lessons in the form of good road building should be well taught. Model roads should have none but the most skillful engineers and the most conscientious contractors employed in building them. By making the improvement good and permanent taxpayers will soon become convinced of their desirability, and development is sure to follow. Should the model road, however, prove defective it would be a serious setback to the cause.

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One gallon bucket syrup,	25c

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